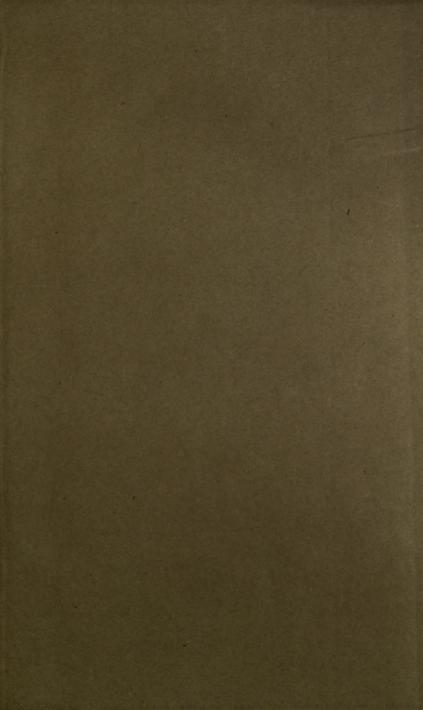
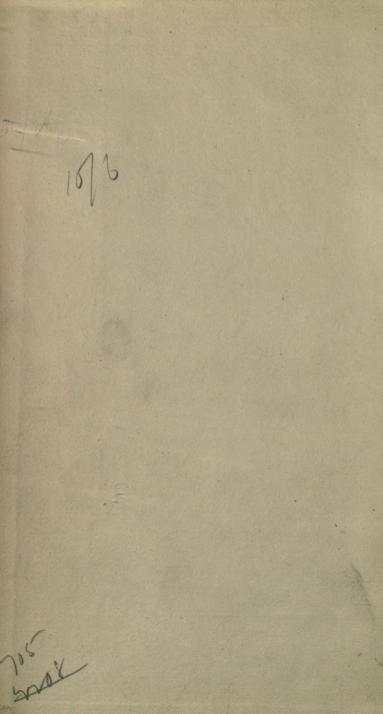
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25(4)





IN A

## LETTER

TO THE

## MASTER-TOOL

OF THE

### FACTION

AT

## MANCHESTER

With Remarks on some Part of a Book lately published, intitled, a Christian Catechism, &c. faid to be wrote by Dr. D--c-n.

#### By 7. O W E N.

— Quid Homines (sustinebitis enim me Impetususceptæ Astionis liberius exerentem) Homines inquam deploratæ, illicitæ, ac desperatæ Factionis, grassari in Deos non ingemiscendum est? M. Min. Felic, Octav.

Fortius et melius magnas plerumq; secat Res.

Hor. Sat. 10.

5732

#### MANCHESTER:

Printed by R. WHITWORTH, Bookfeller. MDCCXLVII,

COUNT OF THE WALL WARRY TO THE THE LOCAL



A

# LETTER

TO THE

# MASTER-TOOL, &c.

SIR!



HAVE somewhere read of an Order of Knighthood amongst the Hottentots, where the Person install'd is plentifully bespatter'd in a very ungenteel and indecent Manner; which he receives with great Alacrity,

as the more *Indecency*, the more *Honour*. In a Light fomething analogous to this, I confider your Treatment of me, in a late Epiftle to a Friend. The more Abuse, the more Honour; the more Scurrility you have given Vent to, the more Distinction you have paid me. Jaco-

2 bites

bites and Nonjurors I have always look'd upon as a Race of British Hottentots, as blind and bigotted as their Brethren about the Cape, but more savage in their Manners. A Specimen of this from their Writings? Take one as follows:

"Leave to the low-bred O--ns of the Age,

"Sense to belye, and Loyalty to rage;

Wit to make Treason of each Cry and Chat,

" And Eyes to see false Worship in a Hat;

Wisdom and Love to construe Heart and Mien,

" By the new Gospel of a Magazine."

Epistle to a Friend, p. 26.

Your polite and elaborate Notes upon the above Lines are as follow.

"Line 335. Leave to the low-bred. Allud"ing to a furious, fanatic Preacher, in the
"Neighbourhood of Manchester, who has late"Iy publish'd some Sermons in the Spirit here

" described.

Line 340. A a Mgazine. Alluding to Mr. " Owen's mentioning the Story above-mention-" ed" si. e. Dr. Deacon's worshipping the Rebel Skulls fix'd up on the Exchange at Manchester] " in his Ranting Sermon on the Thanks-" giving-Day; and citing for it a paltry News-" Paper, intitled the Manchester Magazine."

These few Traits of your Genius illustrate and confirm my Observation above; that Jacobites and Nonjurors are but a Race of British Hottentots, as blind and bigotted as their Brethren about the Cape, but more savage in their Manners. Why else so much Rage and Viru-lence, express'd by you Sir, the Mouth and Master-Tool of the Faction, in the Neighbourhood of Manchester, against a Person to whom you are a Stranger? Express'd against him; for what? For blaspheming the Character of fainted Traytors, and even daring to proscribe Rebellion. For these - high and mighty Crimes, I am \_\_\_ what am I not? A Fury: a Fanatick, a low-bred Fellow. Go on Sir; a little more of the same Billingsgate Oratory; \_\_\_\_ a few more of the same Bear-Garden Decorations of Language. They well become the Cause that you plead; they are the strongest Pillars that support, the noblest Ornaments that grace, and the most conclusive Arguments that defend it. Impudent Puppy; Son of a B--ch; Son of a W--re; are some other Figures of Speech, which when decently interlarded with well-mouth'd Oaths, have done excellent Service to your Cause, against it's two most inveterate Enemies, — the Love of our Country and common Sense. As you have some Military Friends among you, fince the Act of Indemnity took Place, 'tis not doubted but you will be taught how to employ the Figures of Speech above as a Corps de Reserve, on a proper Occasion.

However as Losers are allow'd to complain, and Culloden was a fatal Day! if a Man cannot shew his Wit, yet why should he not shew his Teeth? Believe me, Sir, I shall never attempt to restrain you from the free Exercise and Enjoyment of this glorious Privilege. Hard Language and foft Arguments, (I'll fay nothing of the Heads that form them) can never wound that Cause which has Truth to support it. But whilst the Enemies of the Government endeayour to poison Mens Minds with all Manner of flavish, absurd, and rebellious Principles, shall there be no Antidote dispens'd by the Government's Friends? Shall a Man fit down. indolent and neutral in his House, while he beholds Thieves rifling his Property, or Incendiaries fetting his House on a Flame? Shall State Incendiaries, you know who I mean, be propagating the Flame of Disaffection to the best of Governments and the best of Kings, and none endeavour to extinguish it's Rage and Fury? Yes Sir, I dare plead the Cause of Liberty, of Virtue, of Religion, of Mankind, and of my Country, in Spite of all Opposition. You have invited, you have provoked me into the Field; and I dare let you know that I am not akin to your fugitive Hero; that I shall not flinch in the Combat. I dare tell you that our present Government has Enemies, and what Kind

Kind of Men they are. Be it at Bologne, or Avignon, or whatever other Place, that your vagrant Idol keeps up the mock State of a Court, I dare tell you that the Man who vifits it to procure an Absolution for having abjur'd Popery and the Pretender, and fworn Allegiance to King GEORGE, and yet calls himself a good Protestant and a good Subject, either affronts other Men's Understandings, or betrays the Weakness of his own. I dare tell both you, and your Friends, that the Features of base-born Superstition, are as different from those of true Religion, as the hectoring, swaggering Rant of your Party over their Cups, is different from true Magnanimity and Courage. I dare tell you that Jacobites and Nonjurors should always herd together, that they pine after the fame Yoke, court the fame Chains, and meet in the fame Center: I cannot fay, with your Brother Wit and Patriot, Dr. Sacheverel, that like two Parallel Lines, they will meet in one Center.(a) If your Libels against the Government and Common Sense, have from Time to Time escaped Notice; if they have received no Answer, 'tis not because they have been unanswerable, but because they have not deserv'd one. However your late Attack upon me, urges me to examine a little into Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles, and to give such an Account of them

<sup>(</sup>a) Sasheverel's Sermon, which his Impeachment was grounded on.

them as may be of some Service to the Publick. The two Points I propose, at this Time to join Issue with you upon, are,

Whether Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles do not stand justly chargeable with Fanaticism, and whether this Fanaticism is not, of all other, the most sovereign and accomplished? And, as I disown the Authority of all Gospels but Christ's,

Whether Christ's Gospel or the Nonjuror's Gospel, be the new one, and which of the two is the more rational and authentick?

As to the first: I shall not take upon me to enquire whether the Word Fanatic boasts of a Greek or Latin Extraction. Be that the applauded Task of some sublime Genius —— like your own, whose Leisure and Talents render him equal to Enquiries of such solemn Importance. Tis enough for my Purpose, that whatever its Etymology be, the Meaning which Use has stamp'd upon it is this —— one who covers bad or the very worst Purposes with a great Shew of Goodness and Devotion. The true Spirit of Fanaticism discovers itself in such a wild, outrageous Zeal for Absurdities, as grows even into devout Madness. 'Tis a Spirit that raises Tumults and Seditions in States, without any just Provocation; —— that disturbs the Peace of Societies, and solemnly invocates Heaven to

aid in effectuating their Ruin. Fanaticism is a fanctify'd Phrenzy, that pretends much to extraordinary Influences and Communications; to immediate Inspirations; to a familiar and fulfome Commerce with the Deity. It receives Dreams for divine Truths, and passes off wild Reveries for Gospel Revelations. It's Language is a luscious, unintelligible Jargon. The Fanatical Inamorato feels, what he looks upon to be, a facred Rage of Passion swell in his Breast. The Fire of Enthusiasm glows within him, and he cherishes and feeds it with much Zeal, as the Vestal Virgins of Rome did the facred Fire in their Temple. In short, he riots in all Manner of spiritual Debaucheries, and talks to his God as the Gallaut doth to his Mistress. Fanaticism urges its Votaries to the Observance of the most absurd and unnatural. Rites: to cut and flash their own Bodies for the Good of their Souls; (a) to facrifice their own Children, (b) and makes natural Delirium to be an infallible Token of supernatural Grace. Such were the Fanatic Priests of Bellona; nay Sir, if you read any Poetry but—your own, methinks you might learn that the Fanatic Priests of Bellona were but Types of the Jacobite and Nonjuring Fanatics of our Day. Speak Juvenal

<sup>(</sup>a) Bellonæ servientes, vere exsecare Brachium, præcepit Studio Crudelitatis: Causabon in Lamp. (b) Vid. Lucian de Dea Syria.

Sed ut Fanaticus Æstro,

"Percuffus, Bellona tuo divinat; et ingens

" Omen habes, iniquit, magni clariq; Triumphi

" Aliquem capies, aut de Temone Britano

" Excidit Avirargus. (a)

Florus gives us an Account of one Eunus, who by counterfeiting a fanatical Fury, brandishing about the Locks of the Syrian Goddess, pretending to a divine Impulse, (and indeed most Fanatics make God a Party in their Quarrels), kindled a bloody War in the Roman Commonwealth, and induced 60000 Men to take up Arms against the State. (b)

A learned Writer observes that Weigelius and Behmen; your intimate Acquaintance, Jacob Behmen, he must mean, were the Leaders of the Fanatics in Germany, and both these were pupill'd by one Paracelsus a Physician. Now Sir, suppose I could name a modern Dr. Paracelsus that teaches and propagates such Principles as the above, that, like your Dark Lanthorn Jacob, inculcates a strange Kind of Myssic Divinity upon the Minds of his deluded Votaries; that is for raising Tumults and Insurrections in the State; — whose Religious Catechisms are Lessons

(a) Juvenal Sat. 4.
(b) Syrus quidam Nomine Eunus (Magnitudo Cladium facit ut meminerimus) fanatico Furore, fimulato, dum Syriz Dez comas spectat ad Libertatem et Arma Servos quasi Numinum Imperio concitavit.

Florus Lib. 3. c. 9.

Lessons of Absurdity and Superstition, and whose political ones are — the Fate of his unhappy Sons will tell — what? — who dreams of nothing but dethroning of British Princes, and who, like the Worshippers of the Syrian Goddess, will facrifice his own Children to his Idols. — Will not you call this Man a Fanatick? Would not fuvenal; would not Florus have call'd him so had he liv'd in their Days?

But you will fay, do you take me for a School-Boy to read Lectures to me out of such moth-eaten Authors as these? Well Sir, to attone in some Measure for putting you under the severe Discipline of a School-Boy, I'll wave for a while, referring you to any more beathen-ish, greek and latin Authors, and remit you to an English one, to learn what Fanaticism is, and to one who has justly been esteemed one of the politest Writers of this Age.

"Fanaticism is a Composition of Superstitism on and Enthusiasm. It overbears all Order and Government, all Virtue and sound Resiligion — It implys an uncommon Pretence to Religion and Sanctity, and sometimes Inspiration itself, with an evident Mixture of Madness or Insatuation, accompany'd, for the most Part, with a Restlessness and Tursulency of Spirit, which is inconsistent with the Peace of Society and any settled Form of Government. The true Fanatic is always

" most earnest about some palpable Supersti-" tion, which is not only no Part of found Religion, but even destructive of it. He contends with Vehemence for Opinions notorioufly abfurd, and cannot live in any Degree " of Charity with fuch as differ from him. " His religious System is chequer'd with Con-" dictions. He is hurry'd on by the Impetutuofity of his Zeal, to break through all Regards of the most facred Importance, that feem to thwart his extravagant Schemes, never considering the Lawfulness, the Expedi-" ency, or the Wisdom of the Means he uses, nor attending to the Mischiefs or fatal Consequences that manifestly threaten either himfelf, or Numbers of People, or even whole States and Kingdoms, --- The most impious as well as the most ridiculous Notions " will be received with Veneration, by Perions of a fanatical Disposition. There was " a Set of Fanatics for Instance, who took a Fancy to be godly and naked, in Imitation of " our first Parents in their State of Innocency. "Their Congregations were held in a warm "Stove. They put off their Clothes at the "Door, and the Men and Women, the Priest " not excepted, fat promiscuously upon Bench-" es rais'd one above another, without the least "Covering. When their Devotions were en" ded, they dress'd and went to their Houses " in the Sinfulness of worldly Garments. (a)

" How simple and inoffensive soever, the " Phrenzy of some Fanatics may be, in the In-" fancy of their Religion — yet as they

" make Profelytes, it generally appears that

" cunning and ambitious Men mix in their

"Affemblies, and lead the poor Ignorants by Degrees into Projects, for modelling the

" Laws and the Government according to their " own wild Fancies, the first Step to which,

" is by teaching them to question the Authori-

" ty of the Civil Magistrate.

"The Fanatics of most Kinds, have actu-" ally taken the Advantage of fome great Con-" vulsion or Division in the State, to broach " their Extravagancies, as being on several Ac-" counts the most suitable Season for favouring " a weak or a wicked Cause!

I might Sir rest the Matter here, and appeal, -whether from these Characteristics, Jacobite and Nonjuring Fanaticism doth not appear to be of all other the most sovereign and accomplish'd? But a few more Extracts from the

fame

<sup>(</sup>a) These Adamites were a Sect that sprung up as early as the second Century. They recommended the Monastic Life, and made Vows of Continence as our Nonjurors do, tho' if Credit be due to some Historians, they were Examples of the greatest Incontinency in Practice.

same polite Writer, will not at this Time, and upon this Occasion, be unacceptable or unentertaining to the Friends of the present Government, whatever they may be to \_\_\_ Yours. Doctors of this Church, (i. e. the Nonjurors Church, adds he,) " tell us loudly there is no " coming at Salvation, but thro' their Permifefion. Beware of Counterfeits, is in Effect " their Cry to the People. We have a Patent " for a Monopoly of Grace, and it is not to " be had pure in this Nation but thro' our "Hands." Is not this the very Language of our Modern Pulpit Dr. Paracelsus, in his late Catechism of bulky Reputation. " A full, " true, and comprehensive View of Christianity, " in Relation to Faith, Practice, Worship and Rituals, set forth sincerely without Regard " to any Modern Church, Sect, or Party, as it was taught in the Holy Scriptures, was dece liver'd by the Apostles, and received by the "Universal Church of Christ, during the four " first Centuries." Well spoken Dr.! What could Dr. Green, the famous Stage Orator, have faid more! What could the eminent Dr. Taylor, the Oculist, have faid more, as to couching a Cataract, than this Brother Doctor of his has said, as to curing us of our Spiritual Blindness!

There is likewise a Mixture of Madness in facobite and Nonjuring Schemes; "their certain Hopes have been long frustrated—

but still these Nonjuring Fanaticks, are of so fanguine a Complexion, that repeated Difappointments are a Cordial to their Spirits, and they grow through Delays more confident of Success; they never so much as reflect on the Medly of concurring Incidents, both abroad and at Home, which are to combine in their Favour, any of which failing, their Chime-" rical Project vanisheth into Smoke, Besides, "their Madness overlooks the Bloodshed and "Confusion it must cost to accomplish their wicked Intentions; and after all in the upshot, it is not likely they can be Gainers, " but highly reasonable to imagine they them-" felves would fall the foremost Sacrifice to " their own Infatuation.

"That they are of a restless and turbulent "Spirit, appears by the late unnatural Rebel-"lion, (a) in which they were so active; by the frequent Riots and Tumults, they have excited thro' the Nation; by the Seditious and Treasonable Books, Pamphlets and Papers, they have publish'd; by their virulent and reviling Speeches, against the King and his Government; and lastly, by the notorious Evidence of their unwearied Endeavours, to engage Foreign Powers to affish their cruel Projects

<sup>(</sup>a) The Essays from whence these Passages are extracted, were wrote soon after the 15 Rebellion: Upon comparing them with the Conduct of our present Jacobites and Nonjurors, it will be found the Spirit of the Party is still the same.

" Projects, for embroiling their Native Conn" try in a Civil War."

As to their Absurd Notions; "do not the " Doctors of these deluded People teach the " absolute Necessity of Confession, and facer-"dotal Absolution; the uncontroulable Vali-"dity of human Benedictions and Denunciations; and even the Use of Prayers for the " Dead: And all these manifold Superstitions, are " to the Destruction of found Religion, palm'd " upon their Disciples for the more refin'd " Doctrines of the Church of England! Do "they not vehemently contend for abfurd O-" pinions, when they write and preach, and talk fo warmly for the exalting of their parsticular Scheme of Church Authority, to not " only the over-ruling, but the Subversion of " the Civil Power; as likewise when they " make the Salvation of Mankind, as well as " their whole Title to Christianity, depend " upon such a Succession of Priests as cannot " be proved.

"Is it not a Contradiction to common Sense, to pretend to insure the establish'd Protestant Church, by endeavouring to set a declared Papist on the Throne. Is it not likewise a notorious Contradiction to preach up the imminent Danger of this Church from the Protestant Succession, which is the only human Security she can have.

"Their Zeal is as desperate as their Principles are absurd; sooner than quit their mad Project they will lay aside all Regard to the Laws of their Country, to Religion, and to every social and moral Virtue. The hazarding of their own Lives and Fortunes, as well as the ruining of others; nay the Desolation of the whole Island, and even of Mankind, would probably not give the least Check to their Fanatical Phrenzy, could they find a favourable Opportunity to exert it in its full Vigour.

From what has been faid, it appears, "that "the Denomination of Fanaticism, tho' the "vulgar have been taught otherwise, is by no "Means applicable to People of any Communion, who live soberly, within an orderly Regulation, and in due Obedience to the Laws of their Country. Men may degenerate into Fanatics, under any Form of Church Discipline, as well as they may become Slaves under the shew of any Constitution of civil Government. Inasmuch as the Members of any Church approach the Religious Phrenzy particulariz'd above, infomuch do they discolour their Devotion with Fanaticism. (a)

<sup>(</sup>a) Freethinker, publish'd by Dr. Boulter, late Abp. of Armagh, Primate of Ireland.

Thus Sir you fee I have dar'd to make Reprizals upon you, and have thereby transferr'd the Scene of the War into the Enemies Country. I have retorted the Charge of Fanaticism in the Language of a very Masterly Writer. If you are still commanded to Print away (the Expression will please, it is your own) it will be necessary for you to summon your whole Political Posse to meet in a full House, that they may club Wits, and throw their Brains into one common Shot, for the Discharge of this Reckoning. I have chosen a Metaphor the most familiar to your Party; had the Cause ow'd greater Homage to Mars than to Bacchus, I should have said, it will be necessary to Muster all your Forces together, to stand upon the Defensive against so formidable an Author.

Were it requisite to add any more, to display facobite and Nonjuring Fanaticism, in it's proper Dress, it could not be done to greater Advantage than by transcribing the Language and Sentiments of the Party, as publish'd in their own Writings. But I have no competent Opportunity at present, of doing this; however some Extracts out of one of their admir'd Chiefs, the late Dr. Hicks, lie now before me; after having condemn'd the whole Frame of our Government, in Church and State, He proceeds thus; "it is upon a wrong Bottom from the yery first Foundation of it. Many salse Max-

" ims, hurtful to the Church, and extremely " detrimental to the Christian Religion, are " receiv'd for Law and Truth; as that Tythes " may become a Lay-fee; that Patronage is a " Lay-fee; that the King is supreme ordinary. The Acts of Parliament touching the Election. " and Confecration of Bishops," adds he " are " Unchristian, and have been the natural as well s as judicial Cause of all the Miseries in Church and State, amongst us for many Years." And as if this was not enough, his Thunder grows louder and hotter, till at last it breaks upon us in Flames of infernal Fire and Fury. They" fays he, meaning the Establish'd Clergy, " can perform no valid Acts of Priesthood; " their very Prayers are Sin; their Sacraments " are no Sacraments; their Absolutions are null, " and of no Force; God ratifies nothing in " Heaven, which they do in his Name upon " Earth; they, and all that adhere to them, " are out of the Church; they can claim no "Benefits of God's Promifes; no, not of his " affifting Grace, nor of Remission of Sins, " thro' the Merits of Christ's Blood; nay, tho' " they should die Martyrs in the Schisin, their " Martyrdom would not be accepted; if they could die Martyrs more than once, they could " not make amends for their Sin, with their " Blood." Here the Clergy of the Church of England are all damn'd in a Breath: — The Hands of Omnipotence are ty'd up from shew-

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ing them any Favour; and Salvation itself cannot fave them .- Heavens preserve all Protefants, from falling a Sacrifice to the Tyranny of fuch an uncatholick, Catholick Church as this! When he talks of the Priesthood, his favourite Phrases, are these, " the Kingdom of the " Church; the Ihrones of Royal Priests; Vice-gerents of the Eternal Melchezideck; Spiri-" tual Principalities. Thou," fays he, " may-" est see the Necks of Kings and Princes, bow-" ed down to the Knees of Bishops: The Em-" peror submits his Head to the Hands of the " Priest: Let the Bishop be honour'd as God." Is not this pure and Orthodox Doctrine! He proceeds to tell us his Sentiments, (and I make no doubt Sir, but they are yours too) that it is less heinous to be present at divine Offices, where Ave Marias &c. are said, than to pray for our Protestant Sovereigns. Nay, for my own Part, says he, " I had rather as a Priest, " fay Prayers in a Congregation to Saints and " Angels, which is only forbid by a positive " Law, than those Prayers by which my King " is abus'd, abjur'd, curs'd, and the righteous "King of Kings most horribly Blasphemed."(a) These are some of the Doctrines of the Nonjurors; Fanatical ones I take leave to call them; that are palm'd upon Mankind for the Truth, as it is, — in Jesus. And what can we think of those Persons amongst us, who call themfelves

<sup>(</sup>a) Collection of Dr. Hick's Letters, referr'd to by Dr. Kennet, in his Letter to the Bp. of Carlifle.

felves Protestants, join in Communion with Protestants, and yet adopt so portentous a System? — What shall we think of those who officiate at our Protestant Altars, and yet are for establishing such Antiprotestant Tyranny, Priesterast, Absurdities and Superstitions? Must they not be Hypocrites; as true and yet deceivers? Nay, rather must they not be Atheists? — However, this we may safely say,

Their Lives make Atheists, and their Doctrines Slaves!

But I should be glad to learn, Sir, what it is upon your Principles that constitutes a Fanatic? Will you charge Fanaticism upon any Set of Opinions, that are consistent with the Peace and good Order of Society; and with that Obedience which is due to the Civil Magistrate? Doth Fanaticism consist in wearing a Coat or a Cloak, rather than a Cassock? or in worshipping God in a Structure, where there is no Bell or no Organ? Be tender how you affert these Things, least you bring your Nonjuring Friends under the same Imputation. But should you give fuch a fatal Stab to their Orthodoxy, - you'll only stand convicted of Chance Medley, and not of premeditated Murder. 'Tis taken for granted, that to charge Nonjurors with Fanaticism, is as wide, of your Intention, as a Nonjuror's Creed is wide of common Sense, and the Bible. 'Tis presumed you mean no more by Fanatics, than that they are a Set of Men whom you cordially and devoutly bate.

hate, and would have God do so too. But, however, you and your Friends arrogate to yourselves, the Name of the true Christian, Catholick Church, you'll excuse me, if for once I remit you for Instruction, I had almost said to the more Christian, but I must say to the more Catholick Pagans.

'Tis a Principle among the Persian Brammines, that whoever feeks God with Sincerity and Uprightness, whether he believes him to be the Sun, or the Moon, or some other Being, shall be acceptable to him. Accordingly, say they, on a certain Time, a Mussulman, seeing an Hindoo, i. e. a Pagan Priest in Heaven, he ask'd God how that Infidel, whom Mahomet calls by the Name of bitter Root, came thither?
—The Deity answers: If a bitter Root bring forth sweeter Fruit than any of you, why should I not receive him; whereupon, the Mussulman was Speechless. (a) Now, Sir, whilst you charge any of your Protestant Neighbours, (it would be a Solecism in me to say your Fellow Protestants,) with Fanaticism, without offering any Evidence to support the Charge; or whilst you call them bitter Root in the Orthodox Musulman's Language; if these very Men bring forth sweeter Fruits than you, what Authority have you to condemn them? If they are better Friends to rational Religion, to the

Civil and Sacred Rights of Mankind, to the Government under which they live; better Friends to the Constitution, to their Country, and to King GEORGE, - than you; or even fuppoing that they are no better Friends to all these than you; whatever others have a Right to do, I cannot see with what Decency you can proscribe them. Will you allow no Roots to bring forth sweet Fruits, but those whose Branches have been lopp'd off by Rebellion? Where is there one of those you call Fanatics, (produce me a fingle Instance in all England if you can!) that, during our late Distractions, was even suspected of Disaffection to the Protestant Prince that fits on the British Throne? Where can you produce an Instance, among any of our Fanatical Clergy, of one who went on his Knees in the publick Streets, (as you know who did,) to pray for the Young Pre-tender as he paraded it thro' Salford, at the Head of his Highland Rabble?

Will you have any more upon this Subject? Compare your own Principles, and the Principles of those you brand with Fanaticism, together; and then to Reason let us appeal—which are the more Fanatical of the two? As your charge of Fanaticism is directly pointed at me, I may for once be allow'd to personate that Party; you would wound thro' my Sides. 'Tis one of my Principles, that all Party Cant, and Watch Words, propagated with a View to diffurb

sturb the Peace of Society; to inflame and exasperate Men's Minds against the establish'd Government, are the Language of Sedition, that all fuch Seditious Cries are the Seeds of Treason, and want only to be cherish'd by the Sun-shine of successful Faction, in order to ripen into Rebellion. 'Tis one of yours, that fuch Seditious Cries are only decent Expressions of Zeal for the Church; and that to be a bad Neighbour, or a bad Citizen, is of great Importance towards constituting the Character of a good Churchman. 'Tis one of my Principles; that if a Man swears Allegiance to the Government that protects him, \_\_ God will not be fo fevere as to damn him for paying it; and that therefore he is not oblig'd to perjure himself for Conscience sake. 'Tis one of yours, that Perjury, when practis'd by Jacobites is no Sin, nay the greatest of all Political Virtues; and that Jacobite Rebellion is no Act of Treason. 'Tis one of my Principles, that shewing religious Honours to Rebel Skulls, as empty now they are fix'd on the Exchange, as they were when fix'd on the Shoulders that once wore them, is false Worship in the Christian Sense, but true Nonjuring and Jacobite Devotion. Tis one of yours, that preferring a Prayer to these up-start Deities, is worshipping the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness, is worshipping him in Spirit and in Truth. 'Tis one of my Principles, that the Church of England's greatest

Enemies are her pretended Friends, who always spread abroad tumultuous Alarms of her Danger, and affert the Body to be independent of the Head that governs it. 'Tis one of yours, that the Church of England's best Friends are her avow'd and open Enemies; that damn and hereticate her as a Schi/matical, Antichristian Church! 'Tis one of my Principles, that a Protestant Church requires a Protestant Prince to be her Faith's Defender; but is it not one of Your's, (deny it if you can) that the Pupper of Rome, would be a Guardian Angel to the Churches of Britain? Just so, the Sheep can never be safe till they are under the Wolf's Patronage and Protection! The Dove can never be safe till the Hawk has her for his Quarry! 'Tis one of my Principles, that the Authority of a paltry Magazine, is at all Times as infallible, as that of your good Friend the Pope. But is it not one of yours, that a paltry Magazine, inverts the Nature of Things, and makes Truth Falshood; acknowledg'd, and indisputable Facts, to be notorious and scandalous Imposture! Surely, Sir, it might have been a Popish Magazine, by it's working such Miracles as these! You confess, that Devotion has been paid to the Gods spik'd up on the Exchange, and yet, it is a Crime in me, to refer to a Paragraph in a Magazine that fays fo. - Would you gravel an Adversary, engaged in a bad Cause? \_\_\_ Speak Truth; nothing gravels him

dering him as the Author of it.

more

more. But I'll not press you on this Head any further. As then, I disown the Authority of every Gospel, but Christ's; suffer me next to examine,

Whether Christ's Gospel or the Nonjuror's Gospel, be the new one; and which of the two is the more rational and authentic? And now the new Catechism, (a) whose pompous Title was taken Notice of above, falls under Consideration. It would be no difficult Matter to unproselyte all the learned Doctor's Proselytes, and to overturn the Foundation of his Universal, Catholick Church, built up at Manchester, would his Disciples but make this previous Concession, that there is no Heresy in being guided by common Sense, in Matters of Religion; that a Man may be devout, without renouncing his Reason; very good, without being very filly, and fit for Heaven, without being fit for Bedlam.

The first Chapter I shall take Notice of in this new Gospel, is, the Chapter of Tradition. This, our Author looks upon as more sacred and infallible, than the inspired Writings, as appears from his giving it the Prebeminence above

<sup>(</sup>a) This Catechifm, is not only faid to be wrote by Dr. Deacon a Nonjuring Priest or Bishop, and Physician at Manchester, but is acknowledg'd as his by his Friends; which justifies my considering him as the Author of it.

bove them. (a) 'Tis entirely foreign to my Purpose, to ransack the Reveries of the Fathers. To feek for unadulterated, found Learning, and good Sense among them, would be as absurd and fruitless, as to ransack for fewels in a Dunghill, 'Tis allow'd, that, even in the early Ages of Christianity, Corruption grew apace in the Church, as the rankest Weeds always grow in the richest Soil. However, were it of any confiderable importance, it might eafily be shewn, that in the second Century, and some time after, there was no Divinity stamp'd upon Tradition. " If you are Christians (in the Original, Disciples of the Gospel, says one of the Fathers) " make the Scriptures your Rule; but if you will talk of unwritten Traditions, " what Business have you with us, who pay " no Regards to any Thing, but what is writ-" ten. (b) We affirm nothing without the Scrip-" tures" (c) faith another, " The holy Scriptures are sufficient to propagate the Truth; and it is sufficient to believe what is writ-" ten," is the Language of a Third. (d) But if you would fee some more Authorities of this Kind, I refer you to the Margin.

<sup>(</sup>a) Of Traditions and Scriptures. Cat. p. 34.
(b) Chrys de Incar. Christi cont. Apoll. Tom. 1. p. 621.

<sup>(</sup>c) Clem. Alex. Strom. 1. 6.

<sup>(</sup>d) Athan. contr. Gentes et de Incarnat. Christi. To the same Purpose. Quæ pertinent ad veram Religionem quærendam et tenendam divina Scriptura non tacuit. August. Epist. 42. In iis que aperte in Scriptura posita sunt, inveniuntur Illa Omnia Sup ; Bell de Vein, Dei nun Seit

Such is the Force of Truth, that it even extorts from Bellarmine, the great Champion of Romish Infallibility; the following Confession, "All those Things are committed to "Writing by the Apostles, which are necessary for all Men, and which they generally preach'd to all." (a) But were all the Fathers to be enlisted into this Gentleman's Service, — what would that prove? What, but this, that these Fathers of the Church, as some affect to call them, were mere Children in Understanding. These Fathers, whose Names are so venerable, whose Doctrines are so infallible, and whose Authority is so facred, — who, or what were they? — They were a Set of weak, but one would hope well-designing Men, who entertained ten thousand wild and ridiculous

que continent Fidem, Moresq; vivendi. Aug. de Doct. Christi. 1. z. c. q. Bede describing a venerable Body of antient Christians, says, Tantum ea que in Propheticis, Evangelicis, et Apostolicis Literis, discere poterant, observantes. Hist. 1. 3. c. 4. Omnia ea que absq; Testimoniis Scripturarum asseruntur, percutiuntur Gladio Dei. Hieron in Agge. c. 1. and P. Gregory the first says, In hoc Volumine, cuncta que edificant, Omnia que erudiunt, Scripta continentur. Homil. q. in Ezek. Gratian a Benedictine Monk, who lived in the 12th Century, expresses himself to the same Purpose. Si solus Christus audiendus est, non debemus attendere, quid aliquis ante nos saciendum putaverit, sed quid prius, qui ante Omnes est Christus prior sucrit, neque enim hujus Consuctudinem sequi oportet; sed Dei Veritatem, cum dicat sine Causa colunt me, Mandata et Doctrinas Hominum docentes. Grat. Dist. c. 3. Veritati consuetudo cedat.—Si Consuetudinem fortassis opponas, advertendum est quod Dominus dicit, ego sum Via Veritas et vita, non dixit ego sum Consuetudo sed veritas.

Gratian Distin. c. 3.

(a) Bell. de Verb. Dei non Script. 1. 4. c. 11.

ridiculous Fancies, foolish and extravagant O. pinions, which they believ'd themselves; and palm'd upon others, who had Credulity enough to believe upon their Authority, for the Doctrines of Religion. They said, and unsaid the same Things, solemnly contradicted each other; instead of arguing, they allegoriz'd; they rav'd, instead of reasoning; and did all in the Name of the Land. "Whenver," said in the Name of the Lord. "Whoever," fays an ingenious Author, "has feen Solomon's Tem-" ple allegoriz'd by John Bunyan, may find there, a Specimen of the Sagacity and Abilities of the Fathers, in explaining of Scripture. According to John, there was not a Nail in that Temple but had its Typical Purpose; and every Bason, and Pair of Tongs prefigur'd some great Mystery to come: " In short, every Stone, and every Tool in the "Temple prophesied. And in all this, the s poor pious Tinker treads in the Steps of the Fathers, without knowing it. As he had much more Honesty, and a more quiet and benessign Spirit than any of them; so he had as much Invention, and was full as equal to the Business of Allegory, as the best of them; s and his Fancy was not more heated than " theirs; and whoever reads his Pilgrim's Pro-" gress, need only suppose himself reading one of the brightest Fathers in English, and he'll " make them no ill Compliment; for his Ima-ff gination, which was a very good one, was

" more regular and correct than theirs." These venerable Fathers, or if you please, venerable Mothers, of your learned Friend's Catholick Church; for these, he assures us, conceiv'd and brought her forth, -what abfurd Doctrines have they not taught, and inculcated in their Writings?—One of them tells us, that formerly wicked Demons, not known to be fuch, debauch'd Women, defil'd Boys, and were all this while mistaken for Gods. (a) -- Origen, one of the wifest among them, had more Charity for the Devil, than your learned Catechift has for the Members of the Church of England, and Protestants of every other Denomination. He believ'd that the Devil might be faved; whilst your Catholick Friend will dispense Salvation to those only of his own Party and Communion: For he affures us, that there is no Salvation ordinarily to be obtained by any other. (b) But if so much Deference be due to some of the Doctrines and Practices of the Fathers, why not to all? Origen, you'll remember I call'd him one of the wifest, thro' a mistaken Interpretation of a Text of Scripture, and a frantic, incontinent Zeal, was literally made an Eunuch for the Kingdom of Heaven. He got himself

<sup>(</sup>a) For Want of Greek Types substitute the following Translation. Olim mali Dæmones per Spectra apparentes, mulieres constuprarunt, et Pueros imminuerunt, — Dæmones malos esse negsciebant, Deos illos vocarent. Just. p. 10.

(b) Cat. p. 162.

himself castrated for God's sake, like the Priests of the Phrygian Goddess.

More, Supervacuam cultris abscindere Carnem (a)

Why, doth not your learned Friend the Dr. and his Disciples follow this Example, whilst they pretend so much Devotion to the Fathers, especially as he allows Matrimony to be only like Silver, but Continence like Gold, which is much better? But I correct myself; if so, there would be none left to raise up a Seed of Martyrs. But whatever Deference, any may pay to the Opinions of the Fathers, we owe a still greater Deference to Truth. The Authority of St. Cyprian should be of very little Weight, when it stands in Opposition to the Authority of Christ Jesus; and having Clemens Alexandrinus on your Side, is nothing at all to the Purpose, whilst common Sense is against you. The Truth is, as a learned Church Historian observes, (b) The Church maintained her Virgin Purity, in the Apostle's Days, and

(a) Juven. Sat. 2.

<sup>(</sup>b) Ecclesia ad hæc usq; tempora instar cujusdam virginis integram atq; incorruptam permansisse: ad huc in obscuro Recessu delitescentibus, quicunq; rectam prædicationis evangelicæ Regulam depravare niterentur. Sed postquam Sacer Apostolorum Cætus vario Mortis genere extinctus est, effluxeratq; jam Ætas Hominum illorum qui Divinam ipsam Sapientiam suis Auribus auscultare meruerant: tunc demum exorta est, impii erroris Conspiratio, Fraude et Malitia salsorum Doctorum.

Euseb. Eccl. Hist. lib. 3. c. 32.

Error could at most but skulk about in Corners, when it endeavoured to corrupt pure Christianity; but after the Apostolical Age, all Manner of Error and Imposture, made a rapid Progress, and had a diffusive spread. Return we then to the Hinge, upon which this Controversy turns; to that which is the Sheet Anchor of our Author's Cause. Would you know what new Gospel is the Mint, in which he coins all his Superstitions? What should it be. but the Gospel of Tradition. The Council of Trent (a) requires, that the Oral Traditions of the Church of Rome, should be receiv'd with the same Reverence and pious Affection, as a written Revelation .- But your learned Friend in his new more enlarged and improved Edition of Popery, \_\_\_ not only sets Tradition on a Level with the Scriptures, but by the Precedence he gives it in the Titles to his Lessons, plainly sets it above them. But why doth not our Catechift fpeak out, as a Man of Integrity ought to do, and declare his Sentiments plainly? Why doth he not declare, that the Scriptures are not a fufficient Rule of Faith and Manners; that they do not contain all that is necessary to Salvation; -that the Old and New Testament Revelation is of itself imperfect, and wants a supplemental, Traditionary Revelation, deliver'd by the Mouth of a Nonjuring Priest, to mend it? The

<sup>(</sup>a) Pari Pietatis Affectu, ac Reverentia Suscipit ac veneratur.
Conc. Trid. Seff. 42

Reason is obvious;—his Pills and his Super-stitions, when gilded o'er, are swallow'd down more glibly! Were it it not for this, would he not with the Council of Trent, (a) devoutly curse all who refuse to receive his Tradition Bible! But then, what must we do, when we find that the Pope's Catholic Church, and the Nonjuror's Catholic Church, militate against each other, that the different Sects in the Romish Church, for Infallibility berself has her Sects and Parties, are much divided in their Senti-ments as to Apostolical Tradition. (b) Thus some Romanists plead Apostolical Tradition, for the Use of Incense; and others are as peremptory, that it has no fuch Apostolical Tradition to support it. Some pretend Apostolical Tradition for the Pope's Supremacy; and this Apostolical Tradition is by others as confidently exploded. Some urge, infallibly be sure, Apostolical Tradition for offering the Sacrifice of Mass for Souls in Purgatory; and this same Apostolical Tradition is by others as infallibly rejected. Nay, which is more, the Afian Churches alledg'd Apostolical Tradition for observing Easter, in Imitation of the Jewish Passover, on the 14th Day of the Moon; the Western Churches produc'd Apostolical Tradition against it. Each

(a) Si quis Traditiones—contemplerit, Anathema fit.

Conc. Trid. Sess. 4.
(b) Nulla Resigionis Secta easdem observat Ceremonias, licet candem de Deo Sententiam amplectatur: Etenim qui ejusdam sunt Fidei, iisdem in Ritibus inter se dissentiunt.

Seer. Hift, Eccle. 1. 52

Each Party in this Case pleaded Apostolical Tradition, to fanctify their Rage, and confecrate their Diffentions, till at last in the 4th Century, the Nicene Council put it to the Vote, which Apostolical Tradition was most Apostolical of the two, and determined it in Favour of the Wesern Churches. Now, if it be ask'd, what must a Man do amidst the Contrasts of Infallibility in different Churches, and amidst the Clashings of Apostolical Tradition? Why, he must do as well as he can. He must believe the Pope's Church Infallibility to be in the Right when he is at Rome, and the Dostor's Church Infallibility to be in the Right when he is at Manchefter, and then he is fure to be in the Right in both Places. Now, who can doubt of the Infallibility of Tradition, when its Evidence is fo plain, and indisputable in Matters that the Church determines to be of the last Importance, as we have now shewn it to be? Your learned Friend's Patients, would they not, when their Lives are in imminent Danger, think it sufficient that He should chase away Death from their Bodies, as He drives away the Devil from their Souls, with a mere Oral Prescription? Would not his Heirs think it sufficient, that they have an Oral Title to their Estates? And would not the World be as wife, as it is now likely to be, had his Catechism been handed down to Mankind only by the Medium of Oral Tradition? ---Beyond-all Manner of doubt it would!

An unanswerable Argument in his Service! Tis Demonstration itself, and what would your Ranting Fanatics have more!

I should be glad, if your learned Friend the Catechist, would inform me, —he'll easily learn it from the Gospel of Tradition, how many of the Faithful, that is, how many Nonjurors there were at Manchester in 1688, that refused Allegiance to King William? If Tradition be a sure Guide to go by, when its Doctrines are transmitted down thro' a long Succession of Ages, much more must it be infallible in its Testimony, in Relation to Affairs transacted in the present Age. If we may rely upon it's Authority, as to what was practis'd or believ'd 1700 Years ago, much more will it inform us as, to the determinate Number of Nonjurors in Manchester, in 1688! I do not know of any written Records that has transmitted down to us this important Piece of Historical Knowledge. Now to know what was the State of your Friend's Catholic Church, in a Time of general Apoliacy and Defection, is certainly a Point of Religion, a Point of very great Importance too; and upon your Friend's Principles, worthy of the peculiar Interpolition of Heaven. - If you have no written Records to produce, -undoubtedly you can supply the Want of them in this Case, from the Gospel of unwritten Tradition! What are new Gospels or new Falkions for, if they do not supply the E 2

Defects and Imperfections of those old exploded Cast-away Gospels and Fashions, that were in vogue before them?—Your learned Friend the Catechist, who 'tis presum'd must be well vers'd in Hippocrates's Writings, yet would indisputably allow, that he had Authority sufficient to believe, that Hippocrates was no—Physician, if it was but handed down to him by Tradition, that his Grandmother, Great Grandmother, and Great Great Grandmother believ'd so before him. The Miracle of Loretto, and you know what a sweet Penny that Miracle brings in to the Priests, is built upon as strong a Foundation. A certain Countryman recollected, that his Grandfather once told him, that his Great Great Grandfather saw Angels convey Santa Casa, the Blessed Virgin's House, over the Sea, to Loretto, when he was a Boy, and at Work in the Fields. (a)

I might proceed to observe, that the Religion of Tradition is so far from being subservient to, that it is quite destructive of the Religion of Virtue and Goodness.—That it only teaches Men to rely on a Tinsel Sanctity, instead of Sterling Piety and Devotion,—that it answers no other End, than to make good Churchmen, without being good Men; and that instead of reforming the World, it improves and multiplies its Corruptions;—that a Man may put on a white

<sup>(</sup>a) Lassels, apud Harris's Collection of Voyages, Tom. z.

white Garment, and at the same Time wear a black Conscience; that he may feed upon Honey, and yet be in the Gall of Bitterness Rill! And that he may have the Devil fir'd away from bis Soul, and yet be afterwards more a Child of Hell than before!

I might further urge, that if the Religion of Tradition had been of any real Importance it would have been committed to Writing, either by the Apostles, or some of their Immediate Successors, in order to preserve it entire and free from all fophisticated Mixture. Are not the Decrees of our Courts of Justice, the Experiments made in Natural Philosophy, and the History of Diseases of the human Body all committed to Writing, in order to perpetuate the Knowledge of them among Mankind? Strange, that none of the Apostolical Colledge had the Benevolence or Publick Spiritedness, to do as much in Regard to this Religion of Tradition, had a Standing Revelation been imperfect or infufficient without it! So much for the Authority of the Gospel of Tradition. Now for some of its Doctrines: I shall specify but a few. It would be an Affront upon the Understandings of my Readers to specify many.

Let us begin with the Church. The Church, fay:
our Catechift, " is the Assembly of the Faithful,
" that is, of those who profess to serve the true
" God according to the true Religion which he
" himself hath taught, and which they have learn-

ed from their Forefathers, and preserv'd faith-" fully without Asteration." (a) The Religion of this One, boly, Catholic and Apostolic Church, you may find in the Breviaries, Rituals, and Missals of Rome, but no where so compleatly as in our Doctor's new System, built upon the Rock of Tradition. Those who separate from this Church, as the far greatest Part of Mankind do,—the Lord have Mercy upon them, for the Priest has none.---They are Heretics and Schismatics in his Esteem. (b) Out of this pure Church that damns the greatest Part of the World for Conscience Sake, Salvation is not ordinarily to be obtain'd. But why faid I, the Lord have Mercy upon them? It feems God cannot fave them if he would, and the Priest will not fave them if he can: Who then would not be a Member of this damning, heriticating Church? Who would not fall into the Hands of the Doctor, rather than into the Hands of the Devil? But would you ask, who are the Members of this Church, or this Assembly of the Faithful, who profess to serve the true God? Our learned Catechist anfwers, its Members are "God the Father, Son, " and Holy Ghost." These are three of the Perfons, that profess to serve the true God. Item, "All " the bleffed Angels and all the holy Men and Be-" lievers that have been in the World;" these too " are Members of the Church: \_\_\_All the holy

"Men and Believers that ever shall be in the "World." These too are Members of the One, holy, Catholic, Apostolic Church. (a) But as to You Members of the Church of England; as to You Protestants of all Denominations; You have heard your Doom! Hear again, and tremble! You are in our Catechist's Account Heretics. and Schismatics from his Church, and ordinarily that is, unless you purchase it extravagantly dear, there is no Salvation for you! Unless you give your Conscience and your Understanding to the Priest, your Estates to the Church, and your Children to the Parish, this Gentleman will not upon any cheaper Terms bire out his Salvation to you: Whatever Friendship Jacobites may express for Nonjurors, sincerely I doubt not at all, yet let those Jacobites who call themselves Members of the Church of England, know that the Nonjurors look upon them to be all Heirs of Destruction. Episcopal Baptism as practis'd by the Church of England, our Author calls an heretical Administration. (b) The Ordination of the Church of England, he likewise treats as an beretical Schismatical Administration. (c) Countrymen and Fellow-Protestants, you know what Judgment the Church of Rome, most of whose Superstitions and Extravagancies our Author adopts and improves upon; you know what Judgment she passes upon Heretics,\_\_\_ There

There is no Faith to be kept with Heretics. There is no more Sin in killing of Heretics, than there is in killing of Dogs.—These are her Sacred Maxims. Hemp and Heretics are the Aversion of all good Catholics,—unless it be Rebellion Hemp, that has a Crown of Martyrdom to consecrate and bless it.

In the famous Council of Lateran, conven'd by Pope Innocent the Third, Ann. 1215, it was ordained; that all Secular Powers should oblige themselves to exterminate all Heresy out of their Dominions, and in Default thereof, such Secular Powers to be excommunicated, and their Subjects to be absolved from their Allegiance. (a) Here we have a glaring Instance of the Spirit of your Friend's Mother Church, and the Spirit of the Daughter if it be improv'd, doth not in the least appear to be improv'd for the better. --- The Decrees of this Council, were not the Acts of a few, despicable, unauthorized Ecclesiastics, but the Determinations of one of the greatest Ecclesiastical Conventions in the World. It consisted of the Ambassadors of most Sovereign Princes, the Patriarchs of Jerusalem

Decret. Greg. lib. 5. tit. 7. c- 13.

<sup>(</sup>a) Potestates Seculares perpetuæ vel temporales jurare tenentur universos Hæreticos ab Ecclesia damnatos, pro viribus exterminare, et temporalis Dominus non purgans terram suam Hæreticis, excommunicatur, et si persisterit in excommunicatione per Annum, nuntiatur Papæ, qui sideles ejus a Juramento absolvet et ejus Terram Fidelibus exponet.

rusalem and Constantinople in Person, the Patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch in their Representatives, 71 Archbishops, 340 Bishops, and 800 Abbots or Priors. A goodly Herd of ghostly Cattle! but better fed than taught! or it had never been decreed in such an illustrious Assembly, that all Secular Princes should upon Oath be obliged to exterminate Herefy and Heretics out of their Territories. under Pain of being treated, in Case of Disobedience as the worft Heretics themselves. This is the Spirit, these are the Features of that holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church that our learned Catechist would establish. What a folemn Absurdity is it for any Members of the Church of England, \_\_\_ A Church that is the Bulwark of the Reformation, to mourn for the Establishment of a Tyrant on the British Throne, which would bring the Establishment of this barbarous, blood-thirsty, and butchering Religion with him! For Protestants too, to plead Conscience for introducing a Scheme of Slavery and Superstition, that would do all that it can to exterminate the very Name of Proteftantism from the Face of the Earth! \_\_\_ Are these Men's Consciences, or their Heads the more foft and tender?

Proceed we to some other Parts of this new System of devout Rant, and spiritual Quackery, extracted out of the new Gospel of Tradition. Here the good Protestant may have F Sacraments

Sacraments by Wholefale, Sacraments dealt out by the Dozen. Amongst these, Exorcism must not be pass'd over in Silence. Exorcism, what is that? 'Tis blowing in the Face of the Infant or adult Person baptiz'd; signing bim with the Sign of the Cross, and using Authoritative Words to drive away the Devil. (a) Unhappy Infants that come out of their Maker's own Hands, poffess'd with the Devil! More unhappy Protestants, that for Want of Exorcism must be Devil-rid all the Days of their Lives! by a poor contemptible Devil, that is to be blown and banished out of his Dominions, by the Breath of a Nonjuring Prieft! But what if he should prove to be a sturdy resolute Devil, that is not to be Fly-blown out of his Empire? What must the Priest do then? Be it so. \_\_ Exorcism, not only drives, but fires away the Evil Spirit! (b) Right! It feems, a burnt Devil like a burnt Child dreads the Fire! A Man would no more commit a Rape upon his Countenance, than he would commit a Rape upon the Fair. You must allow me then Sir, to be a little ludicrous upon proper Occasions. A little while ago, a Party of your Highland Friends were oblig'd to take up with Accommodations at an Inn, in an Apartment which they were told was haunt-ed; on this Occasion, they ordered Plenty of

Liquor

Liquor, Tobacco, and every Thing else into the Room that was necessary to shield them from the Devil. Here they regaled themselves very freely. A forry Fellow belonging to the House, who was the Devil that haunted it, came in the Dead of the Night stalking in Chains, and personating an Apparition. The Highland Posse were all got asleep over their Cups, one only excepted. His Spirits being elated with Mirth and Wine, he receives his new Guest very civilly thus, "Your humble Servant Mr. De'el; pray fit down good Mr. " De'el; smoak a Pipe with us; here's a Pipe as black as your Honour, Mr. De'el, - you are extremely welcome, \_\_\_ I never had the Dif-" tinction thewn me of your Company before." The Fellow more amaz'd at the Highlander. than the Highlander was at the Devil, retires in great Confusion. Hereupon the Highland Hero awakes his Neighbour; Sawney the De'el has been here, and what then, cries Saveney, yawning; - why fays the Hero, I confoowted him fairly with a Text of Scripture; I ask'd him to smoak a Pipe, and the De'el could neither stand Fire, nor Smoak. Now Sir, pray tell me what Gospel did the Highlander find this Text of Scripture in, unless he met with it, when upon his Expedition thro' Manchester, in Dr. Paracelsus's new Gospel, that fires away the Devil from the Soul? It must be so, beyond all Question. St. Dun-

flan

stan, of old, play'd some very bold Pranks with the Devil of the same Nature with this. The Devil having long tempted, but still tempted him in vain! at last thought of an Expedient which he promis'd could not fail. He affumes the Appearance of a fine Lady, and in that Shape renews the Temptation: And you know Sir he must be a Saint indeed! more than a Saint! He must be an Angel, divested of Flesh and Blood, that can refist the Attractions of those sweet Charmers! However Dunstan was even invulnerable and unconquerable by these. Unnatural as he was, he took the fair Devil by the Nose with a Pair of red hot Pincers, and led her, or him, whatever Gender you give it, round, round and round again about the Room, till the Devil was ready to fwoon away, and roar'd out in great Agony and Anguish. (a) Poor Devil, well he might, to be led thus by the Nose!

Our Authors firing away the Devil from the Soul, being a Preface to Baptism, and one of his solemn Seasons for the Administration of Baptism being on Easter Eve, would induce one to believe, that in this, as well as in many Instances more --- he has a secret Allusion to a superstitious Imposture transacted on the same Day, and for the same Purpose, viz. driving a.

A .A . moison O the snorm of the way

way the Devil, by the Greek and Armenian Priests. The Farce (or the Miracle as they express it) is call'd, that of the boly Fire. It is pretended, that on Easter Eve, a miraculous Flame descends from Heaven into the holy Sepulchre, and kindles all the Lamps and Candles there, which in the Presence of the Turks and other Witnesses, had, for the Display of the Miracle, been previously extinguished. This devout Forgery is carry'd on by the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem, the Armenian Patriarch of the same, and the Coptish Bishop. Thevenot fays, the Turks faw through the Cheat and would have prevented it for the future, but the Patriarchs represented they could not pay them as much Money as they did, if the Profit of the holy Fire was taken away; and thereupon the Turks agreed to let them continue the Juggle. The Purport of my Author's (a) Account of it, is as follows. — Coming to the Church of the holy Selpulchre, we found it crouded with a distracted Mob, making hideous Clamours, violently running to and fro, crying out Huia, — a Word emphatically expressive that theirs is the true Religion. Their Heads being grown vertiginous, and their Zeal enflamed into Phrenzy, they acted a thousand antic Extravagancies, in ten thousand more, as antic and extravagant Postures. Some-

times the Separate of and the times

<sup>(</sup>h) Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem p. 96. 97.

times they dragg'd each other round the Floor, and fometimes march'd around in Mock-State upon each others Shoulders. Sometimes they play'd the Part of Tumblers on a Stage, and fometimes plac'd Men with their Heads and Heels inverted, in such Attitudes as most indecently expos'd what Nature vails. When the Procession begun, they marched thrice round the holy Sepulchre, with Standards, Streamers, Crucifixes, embroider'd Habits, and all the Furbery Superstition could invent or furnish. The Greeks went first, and the Armenians followed after. Presently a Dove (not an Emblem of Innocence neither, but one properly train'd for the Service) flutter'd into the Cupola over the Sepulchre, which was received with Shouts of Joy by the frantic Throng, believing it to be a visible Descent of the Holy Ghost. The Procession being ended, the Ecclesiastics mentioned above, advanc'd with folemn Mien and most reverend Pace towards the Sepulchre, the Doors whereof had been fealed up when the Lights were extinguished, under Pretence of guarding against all Imposture. These Doors being now unsealed, no sooner had the Priests enter'd in, but they shut them again and allowed Admission to none but - themselves. The Acclamations of the People grew louder and louder, as the Miracle was expected to be drawing near its Crisis. Every one rush'd eagerly towards the Sepulchre to meet the Priests

as they came out of it, with the holy Fire in their Hands; ambitious who should be the first in lighting their Tapers at the celestial Flame.
The Miracle-mongers, saith my Author, " had
not been above a Minute in the holy Se-" pulchre when the Glimmering of the holy
"Fire was feen, or imagin'd to be feen thro" of fome Chinks of the Door, and certainly " Bedlam itself, never saw such an unruly "Transport as was produc'd in the Mob
"at this Sight. — Then came out the Priests with blazing Torches in their Hands, which they held up at the Door of the Sepulchre, while the People throng'd about with inexpressible Ardour, every one striv-" ing to obtain a Part of the first and pu-" rest Flame," believing that to have most, wonder-working Virtues to attend it. The Turks in the mean Time that were set as Guards at the Door, "with huge Clubs laid "them on without Mercy; but all this could not repel them, the Excess of their Tranfport making them insensible of Pain. Those " that got the Fire, immediately apply'd it to " their Beards, Faces and Bosoms, pretending et that it would not burn like an earthly "Flame; but I plainly faw, none of them could endure this Experiment long enough to make " good that Pretension. Innumerable Tapers were soon lighted; the whole Church and Galleries and every Place feemed instantly

to be in a Flame, and with this Illuminati-" on the Ceremony ended .-- They within " the Sepulchre, perform'd their Part with great Quickness and Dexterity. Tis the deplorable Unhappiness of their Priests, that " having acted the Cheat fo long already, "they are forc'd now to stand to it, for " fear of endangering the Apostacy of the "People. After the Rout was over, we " faw feveral People gather'd about the Stone " of Unction, who having got a good Store of Candles lighted by the Holy Fire, were " employed in daubing Pieces of Linnen with " the Wicks of them and the melting Wax; " which Pieces of Linnen were defigned for "Winding Sheets; it being the Opinion of "these poor People, that if they can but have the Happiness of being buried in a Shroud, " smutted with this Celestial Fire, it will cer-" tainly secure them from the Flames of Hell." Now as our learned Author's Exorcism, is to be practis'd on the same Day with this scandalous Imposture, practis'd by the Greek and Armenian Priests, and as the Fire of the holy Sepulchre is deemed by their superstitious Devotees to be a Preservative from the Flame of Hell; \_\_\_ further, as our learned Catechist doth adopt many other of their ridiculous Rites, 'tis probable, to fay no more, that if his Church was once established here, we should have this Miracle of the Holy Fire transplanted

into Britain — as an infallible Method whereby to preserve from the Flames of Hell, or, in our Author's Phrase, to drive away the Evil Spirit. If the Devil be driven away soon enough to rescue the Sinner from eternal Perdition, 'tis not quite so material whether it be done at Baptism or at Burial. All that can be said, is, that the longer your boly, Catholic and Apostolic Priest has him in Play, the better Chance he has of making a good Penny of Satan. But perhaps He may understand how to make a good Penny of Satan without requiring his personal Attendance. — If so, I can but think, upon the whole, that our Author has the Advantage of the Greek and Armenian Priests, and that the sooner the Devil is sir'd away the better!

Another remarkable Kind of Exorcism, (for I am upon a copious Subject) is one made Use of by the Jesuits to sanctify Regicides, and consecrate the Assassination of Princes. This I am the more inclined to give you, as 'tis not improbable, but something of the Kind was practis'd upon the Rebel Herd at Manchester, before they inlisted under the Banner of Rebellion, with a Design to murder our Royal Sovereign, his Family, our Constitution, our Religion, our Liberties, all together. 'Tis extracted out of a Process printed at Design to Holder, by John Andrew, and runs thus in the Author from whom I transcribe it. "The Per-

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ti son persuaded by the Jesuits to affassinate either a King or a Prince, is brought by them into a fecret Chappel, where they have preof pared upon an Altar a great Dagger wrapt up in Linnen Cloth, together with an Ag-" nus Dei: Drawing it out of the Sheath they
besprinkle it with Holy Water, and fasten
to the Hilt several consecrated Beads of Co-" ral, pronouncing this Indulgence; that as many Blows as the Murderer shall give with " it to the Prince, he shall deliver so many " Souls from Purgatory. After this Ceremo-" ny, they put the Dagger into the Paricide's " Hand, and recommend it to him thus: "Thou chosen Son of God, take the Sword " of Jepthe, the Sword of Sampson, the Sword " of David wherewith he cut off the Head of " Goliab, the Sword of Gideon, the Sword of " Judith, the Sword of the Maccabees, the Sword of Pope Julius the Second, wherewith he cut off the Lives of several Princes his Enemies; filling whole Cities with Slaugh-"ter and Blood: Go, and let Prudence go along with thy Courage. Let God give new " Strength to thy Arm. After which, they " fall down on their Knees, and the Superior of the Jesuits pronounces the following Ex-" orcifm: Come ye Cherubims, ye Seraphims, "Thrones and Powers; come ye Holy Angels " and fill up this bleffed Veffel (i. e. the execrable Parricide) with an immortal Glo-

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" ry. Do ye present him every Day with the "Crown of the bleffed Virgin Mary, of the " holy Patriarchs and Martyrs. We do not " look upon him now as one of ours, but as " one belonging to you. And thou O God who art terrible and invincible, and hast " inspir'd him in Prayer and Meditation, to " kill the Tyrant and Heretic, for to give his Crown to a Catholic King; comfort we " beseech thee, the Heart of him whom we " have consecrated for this Office. Strengthen his Arm that he may execute his Enterterprize. Cloath him with the Armour of thy Divine Power, that having perform'd his "Delign, he may escape the Hands of those who shall go in Pursuit of him, Give " him Wings that his holy Members may fly " away from the Power of impious Heretics, "Replenish his Soul with Joy, Comfort and Light, by which his Body having banished all Fear, may be upheld and animated in " the Midst of Dangers and Torments. This " Exercism being ended, they bring the Par-" ricide before another Altar, whereto hangs an " Image of James Clement, a Dominican Fryar, " who with a venemous Knife kill'd King "Henry the third. This Image is surrounded " with Angels who protect and bring him to "Heaven. The Jesuits shew it him, and "put afterwards a Crown upon his Head saying, Lord regard here the Arm and the

Executor of thy Justice: Let all the Saints arise, bow and yield to him the most homourable Place amongst them. Afterwards he is permitted to speak to none but to four fesuits deputed to keep him Company. They are not wanting to tell him oft that they perceive a Divine Light that surrounds him, and is the Cause why they bow to him, kis his Hands and Feet, and consider him no more as a Man but as a Saint; nay they make a Shew as if they envy'd the great Honour and Glory attending him, and say sighing, Oh! that God had been pleased to make Choice of us instead of you, and given us so much Grace, that as you we might be translated into Heaven without going into Purgatory." (a) Here ends the solemn Farce.

I must not omit, for the Sake of my Protestant Reader, the History of one Exorcism more. Prince Christopher of the Family of the Dukes of Ratzeil being a great Devotee to the See of Rome, and extravagantly fond of Romish Trinckets and Superstitions, waited on the Pope to kiss his Holiness's Feet. On this Occasion, his Holiness presented him with a Box of Reliques as an Acknowledgment of his Docility and Obedience to the holy See. Upon the Prince's Return Home, the Reliques grew into

into great Reputation, and he became famous over all the Country. Hereupon some Monks came to him, pretending they had a Man un-der their Care posses'd with a Devil, which with all their holy Feats and Zeal they had not been able to ferret out of him. They therefore follicited the Prince for his Reliques, to try whether they were powerful enough to e-ject this obstinate Devil, to which he readily consented. The Reliques being apply'd with the usual Solemnity and Devotion, the Devil foon made it appear, that their Virtue was too powerful for him to withstand it. With all the Distortion of Features, Grimace, and Gnashing of Teeth usual on the like Occasions, he quitted Possession. The People present, cried a Miracle, a Miracle, and the Prince exalts God, and was himself exalted beyond Mea-sure, for the sacred wonder-working Treasure wherewith he was entrusted.

Some Time after, the Prince with great Zeal and Eloquence, was displaying the blessed Efficacy of his Reliques, one of his Gentlemen present, betray'd his Disbelief of what he said, both by the Manner of his Action and his Smile. Being questioned about it (after a solemn Promise of Forgiveness) he ingenuously confess'd, that in their Return from Rome, he had unfortunately lost the Box of Reliques presented to his Highness by the holy Father; and to prevent the Storm of Displeasure he dreaded

dreaded in Consequence of it, he had ordered another Box to be made as like it as he could. This, saith he, I fill'd with rotten Bones and other such venerable Trinckets; and this, adds he, is the Box of Reliques that your Monks and Priests work Miracles with.

The Prince no Doubt equally amaz'd and confounded at the Discovery, next Morning fent to the Fathers, enquiring if they had any other posses'd Person that he might contribute to the Restoration of, by the Mediation of his Reliques. Imagining they were playing upon his Superstition still, they were not at a Loss where to find a proper Person, to repeat the same Kind of Farce as had been acted before. The Prince required that the poffess'd Person might be exorcis'd in his Presence. But the Devil he was posses'd with, had Instructions what Game to play, and prov'd to be furdy Devil, that would not relinquish his Tenure. The Monks being ordered to retire, the Prince delivered over the possess'd Person to the Hands of a more bonest, tho' less spiritual Kind of Exorcifts \_\_\_ fome Tartars that belong'd to his Highness's Stable. These were authoriz'd to scourge and discipline him, till he should confess the Imposture. The Demoniac by his horrible Grimaces and Gestures would gladly have conceal'd the Fraud, and fanctify'd the Collusion. But the Tartars renewing their Discipline, the poor Devil could not stand

Proof against the Violence of their Rage and Fury. Without the Help either of Reliques, or of boly Water, the Man was dispossessed. He confess'd the Cheat, and ask'd the Prince's Pardon for the Part he had acted in it.

The boly Monks and Priests were next sent for, who were as yet wholly ignorant of what had happen'd. When they came, the restored Demoniac prostrated himself in Sight of them at the Prince's Feet, acknowledg'd that a wicked Confederacy with the Monks was the only Devil that posses'd him, and that he never had been posses'd with any other. At first these good Men, who have always been more bufy, as well as more successful in casting in any Devil of Superstition, than in casting out any other, would have perfuaded the Prince, that this was only the Language of the Devil, who made Use of the Man's Organs of Speech with a View to deceive them. But the Prince faith my Author, calling for his Tartars to exorcife another Devil, the Father of Lies, out of them too, they foon relented and confess'd the Cheat, but urg'd that it was a pious Fraud, and done with a good Intention, to check the Progress of Herefy in that Country. This was in the Year 1654. Hereupon the Prince became a Proselyte and a Patron to the reform'd Religion. (a)

<sup>(</sup>a) Archishop Wake's Defence against the Exceptions of the Bishop of Meaux, 2d. Part, p. 196, 7.

I shall no doubt be gravely told upon this Head, that Exorcism was established by the Council of Carthage. (a) But I ask upon what Foundation? Evidently upon no other than this; — that the miraculous Power given by our Saviour to his Disciples, to disposses Evil Spirits, or to cast out Diseases, for it probably meant no more, was to be a standing Gift in the Church. Casting out of Devils they turned into Allegory and Figure, to fet forth the moral Effects of the Christian Dispensation, in casting out Men's Lusts and Corruptions. This was the Origin of the Practice, and as the Practice grew those superstitious Rights, so gravely ridiculous, grew with it. Pity but we could exorcife away the Devil of Superstition, which is the most difficult to be dispossessed out of fome Men's Souls, of all others. The Name of this Species of Devils is Legion, for read your learned Friend's Catechism, and you'll find them to be very many.

'Tis recorded among the Papists, that St. Grat, a Saint of great Eminence and Distinction, exorcis'd away all the Rats found in the County of Aost, and three Miles round it. Now 'tis a Tradition, that Rats, like false Friends, sly from you when Danger approaches, and desert the Ship that leans, or the House that is readyto tumble. The young Chevalier

lier 'tis faid, complained bitterly during the Course of his English Expedition, of some political Rats that had long drank and swore in his Service, that had sought many Campaigns for him over the Bottle; but when he invited them to join his Standard, and make the Campaign of Danger, they all fled away and forfook him. Now as your learned Friend can initiate you into all the Mysseries of Exorcism, what think you, if you should be rewarded for your distinguished Zeal, with the Post of Rateatcher General to his R-y-l H-gh-s? But I only mention this en passant, as a Hint that may be of Service.

Before I dismiss this Subject, it may not be improper to take Notice, that when the Cate-chumen is going to receive Exorcism, he is not at first admitted into the Church, but to stand at the Door or somewhere near it, (a) till his Professions have been examined and approved of by the spiritual Commissary-General of the Musters. This done, the holy Conjuration begins; the E-wil Spirit is sir'd out of the Soul, a Terror is cast upon him, and he slies from his Possession, (b) and becomes a poor Bankrupt Devil. Could not our learned Author, instead of siring away his Devil, suffocate him as one would a Nest of Hornets? — Then we should never be plagued with him any more: — But I re-

<sup>(2)</sup> Cat. p. 227. (b) Cat. p. 227.

collect myself and ask this Gentleman's Pardon. I had not duly consider'd the Constitution of his Catholic Church. A Bankrupt Devil makes a rich Priesthood, but a suffocated Devil would make a Bankrupt Priest.

Our learned Author having already form'd two different Attacks upon the Enemy, and both driven away the Devil, and fir'd him from the Soul; next he acts the Part of an Ecclehastical Man-Midwife, and delivers you from Satan. And now it is, and not before, that you are admitted into the Privilege of entering God's House. - The Priest takes the Catechumen by the right Hand, (a) and brings him into the Church, leading him into the Baptistery or Place where he is to be baptiz'd, and praying that God would receive him into his holy Houshold and keep him in the same. Being thus admitted into the Church, he must renounce the Devil towards the West, because that being direstly opposite to the East, the Place of Light. doth symbolically represent the Prince of Darkness whom he renounces, and this he is to do like a true Ecclefiastical Prize-fighter, with bis Hands stretch'd out, and in Defiance of the Devil.-He is likewise to perform some other devout Pranks with his Face towards the East, with his Hands and Eyes lifted up towards Heaven. He looks towards the East, because as soon as he bas

has renounced the Devil, the Paradise of God which was planted in the East, and out of which our first Parent was banished, is now open to him, and his turning about from the West to the East is a Symbol of this. Besides the East, or the rifing Sun, is an Emblem of the Sun of Righteousness, to whom the Catechumen is now turned from Satan, - and the Defign of our spiritual Merry-Andrew in all this is, -- would you have thought it? to make Men senfible of the Nature of the Christian Religion. (a) But what if our Catechumen, whilst he is affociating with Christ with his Face towards the East, should be turning his Back upon Paradise? Your learned Friend has not thought fit to instruct us where Paradise stood. Some of his adored Fathers will not allow it to have had any local Situation at all, --- but explain away the whole History into Allegory and Figure. Others plac'd it in the third Heaven, and the Mahommedans place it in the 7th. Some of the Fathers plac'd it in the middle Region of the Air, above the Earth, under the Earth, in some hidden Recess not to be discovered by us, in the Tract posses'd at present by the Caspian Sea, under the Artic Pole, and under the Equator. Some have discovered it in Asia, some in Africa, some in Europe, America, in Tartary, upon the Banks of the Danube, and the Ganges. Others we are told have discovered it H 2 in

in the Isle of Ceylon, in Persia, in Armenia, in Mesopotamia, in Chaldea, in Arabia, in Palestine, in Syria, about the Mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, near the City of Damascus and Tripoly, in Ethiopia, and which will doubtless be thought as strange in Sweden, --- or which is stranger still, in the World in the Moon, (a) Now what fignifies believing in Christ towards the East, as an Emblem of Paradise, if your learned Cate chist cannot tell us where Paradife lay. He'll tell me it was East of Judea. Be it so. --- But please Sir to instruct your most learned Friend, that the same Place may be East of one Country and West of another. If Paradise be East of Judea, 'tis West of Persia. It follows then, that if all Men should make their Vows to God, facing towards Paradife, which is our Author's Intention, when he directs you to face towards the East, in different Countries they must face different and opposite Ways, and what then becomes of his Symbol Worship? But is not the whole Earth the Lord's, or doth He keep his Court only in one particular Corner of the Globe? Are you, in your folemn Devotions, to mind which Way the Wind blows, lest if it should be in a wrong Quarter, it should obstruct the wasting of your Addresses to the Almighty's Throne! --- Your learned Friend no Doubt will affert roundly,

that

that God is not God of the West; for how should he, when the West is the Symbol of the Devil. What a pitiful Case then are we in, in these Western Nations, where all but the Priests who are God's Representatives, (a) must in some Sort be the Representatives of the Devil: At least, if the West be the Devil's Image, as our learned Author affures us it is, must not the Inhabitants of the West be the Image of the Devil's Subjects? But why after all, so much wheeling about to the Left and to the Right, and to the Left and the Right again, whereby a Catholic Saint's Exercise becomes more difficult than a Soldier's? Pity but these Symbol Religionifts, would now and then look towards Golgotha in their Devotions; would it not exhibit their own Likeness, under the Symbol of the Place of Skulls?

I shall be possibly told, that the Church of England, a Church which I have confess'd to be a Bulwark to the Reformation, adopts the very Practice I have been decrying, of bowing towards the East, tho' not of renouncing the Devil towards the West, in her Devotions. I answer; whatever some overgrown Zealots may practise, I cannot learn from the Canons or Rubrics of the Church of England, that this Practice is any Part of her Constitution. 'Tis only a Corruption of her Worship, and as it is no where prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, is forbidden to be us'd in divine Ser-

vice, by an express Statute of 1st of Elizabeth, c. 2. which enacts, that no other Rite or Ceremony shall be us'd in Time of divine Service, or Sacraments, than those prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, under Pain of Imprisonment, and other Penalties and Forseitures therein mention'd.

Tho' our learned Doctor, has both driven and fir'd the Devil from his Spiritual Patient, and deliver'd him too, yet it should feem that he has not been able to foil him. He has not been so ill scar'd or scorched, but he dare return to the Charge, and renew the Combat. Make Way then —clear the Field for another Engagement, and patiently wait for the Issue. Next then comes anointing with holy Oyl, for why may there not be Holiness in Oyl, as well as in Water? But the Rationale of this? Why, because the Pagans of old anointed their Wrestlers and Runners in their Gymnic Games, in order to give their Bodies greater Agility and Vigour, so, in our Popish Paganism, we are taught to anoint the baptiz'd with Oyl, that they may in the Spiritual Race run faster from the Devil. Besides, will it not give the baptiz'd that Lubricity or Sleekness, that will enable them to elude Satan's Attacks, and slip like an Eel thro' his Clutches?(a) -But our Author in this, as in many other Instances.

<sup>(</sup>a) Cat. p. 229. — mak e their Limbs Supple, that their Antagonists might take less hold of them.

stances, has only exhibited to our View some Outlines of his Scheme. It will be foon enough for the Monster to shew himself in his full Proportion, when he has shaken off his Chains, and you can no more refift his Rage; that is, when this Catholic, Antiprotestant Church is establish'd. Besides, weak, Protestant Understandings, could no more bear a Flood of Superstition breaking in upon them all at once, than a weak Eye could bear a fudden and rapid Flood of Day .- Sir John Chardin in his Travels, has given us a very intelligible Account of the Importance and Usefulness of holy Oyl .---'Tis an unexhaustible Fountain of sacred Treafures to the Church, that diffuses itself into ten thousand rich and refreshing Streams! 'Tis an Article that Priests of our Author's Complexion trade largely in, who make Merchandize of Souls, and fet to Sale the holy Ghoft. 'Tis us'd in the Greek and Armenian Churches, instead of Water in Baptism, as well as for the Purpose of Extreme Unction.

This occasions a very great Consumption of it, and consequently as great a Demand for it. 'Tis said two of a Trade seldom agree. This was the Case in the Instance that sollows. During the Course of Sir John's Travels, a Competition of Interests arising from the Merchandize of this holy Oyl, caus'd great Disputes and Contentions between the Persian Patriarch, and the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem. Not being able to bring

their Differences to an amicable Accommodation, these two Primate-Bishops, as Catholic-Bishops have been oft wont to do, excommunicated and gave each other to the Devil roundly; and not fatisfy'd with giving each other to the Devil, they commenc'd litigious Suits, and gave each other to the Lawyers, as if their Hell had been the hottest of the two. Vast was the Confusion which this Affair occasion'd.(a) Our learned Catechist has not thought it as yet expedient to let the World know, that his Soulfaving Oyl is a Marketable Commodity. However, he has dropt a broad Hint, from whence we may infer that it is. Blessing of Ovl and of Ointment he afferts to be the fole Prerogative, the unalienable Prerogative of his Catholic-Bishops. (b) And if it be such a gainful Trade to fell it, whose Prerogative should it be to make it but theirs? — He has not indeed told us they may make Merchandize of it, but step to the Salvation Market of Rome, you'll find how it is. Selling of Sacraments is an Orthodox Practice there. Infallibility itself approves of it. And if the facred Liquid brings in a large Revenue to the Priests, must it not be an ill Omen to the Devil to see his sworn and declared Enemies, God's Representatives, thus rioting in Wealth and Power? — This is sufficient to Account for the Efficacy of the holy Oyl.

In

<sup>(</sup>a) Chardin's Travels p. 333. 334. (b) Father Paul's Council of Trent. p. 247.

In our learned Catechist's Lesson upon Baptism, we have some other very significative Rites. Putting off the old Garment wore before Baptism, signifies What? — What should it signify, but Mens putting off the old Rags of their Corruptions. This Practice has Antiquity to countenance and support it. Thus the antient Arabs, before Mahommed's Time, cast off their Cloaths in some Part of their Devotions, as an Emblem of their casting off their Sins. (a) But our Author will scarce own that he has adopted this Rite from the Practice of the antient Arabs. Again the baptiz'd cloathing themselves after Baptism with white Garments, denotes their putting on Jesus Christ - Then comes the Kiss of Peace, and feeding upon confecrated Oyl and Honey. Unravel me the Mystery of this? — In the Eastern Countries it feems, the Inhabitants live much upon Milk, Oyl, and Honey, the Nature of their Clime and Constitutions, not allowing the Use of that gross Diet which is familiar to us in colder Regions. (b) — Hence it follows, that Oyl and Honey, which was the common Food of the Jews, should be the Christian's Spiritual Diet. \_\_ " At this Rate," fays an ingenious Writer, " every Madness would be " made a Mystery. — We might be made to com I me will said but

(a) Sale's Koran, p. 121.

<sup>(</sup>b) Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

" to walk barefooted into the Church, to fig-" nify the Sanctity of the Place, and to crawl " upon all four out of it, to fignify the Hu-" miliation of our Hearts. A Match of Cud-" gel playing every Sunday, might be institut-" ed to fignify our Spiritual Warfare, and a "Game at Blind Man's Buff, to fignify the " Darkness of our Understandings." A Pull at Back Gammon, might be instituted as some Part of your Nonjuror's folemn Devotions; as a proper Emblem of the Inflability of Fortune, and the Viciffitude of all human Affairs; and a Sunday's Foxhunting Chace might be most devoutly appointed to fignify their hunting down their Corruptions, and unkennelling he Wiles of the Devil. Agreeable hereto, if I am rightly instructed, the Portugueze have in St. Anthony's Church in Liston, a Picture of Jesus Christ, and the Devil playing a Game at Putt, or fome other analogous to it, for the Salvation of Mankind: The Virgin Mary stands behind Jesus Christ, and patts him on his Shoulder encouraging him to stand his Game. And if I remember right, Bishop Burnet, in his Travels, tells us, that in the City of Worms, in Germany, they have in one of their Churches as holy and farcical an Emblem of Transubstantiation. It is this, \_\_\_ a Windmill, and the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus in her Arms, standing at the Hopper, into which she casts him, and he comes out at the Eye of the Mill

in a huge Multitude of Wafers, the holy Priests ready waiting to scramble them up as fast as they can. Thus likewise the Papists tells us, that their feven Sacraments are typify'd and fet forth by the Book in the Revelations, sealed with the feven Seals; and by the feven Trumpets given to the feven Angels; and by the feven Stars the Son of Man had in his Right Hand; and by the feven Loaves with which our Saviour fed the Multitude; and by the feven Eyes upon one Stone mention'd by the Prophet; and by the feven Lamps fet on the Candlestick of the Tabernacle; and by Joshua's compassing the City of Jericho seven times, when about to besiege it; and by Naaman's dipping himself seven times in fordan. (a) Iraneus one of your Friend's ador'd Oracles, the Fathers, proves that there are four Gospels, because there are four principal Regions of the Earth, East, West, North, and South, or because the Building of the Church is founded on the Gospel, and there must be four Pillars to support a Building. Theophylael's Strength of

<sup>(</sup>a) Septem Sacramenta quæ figurantur per septem signacula quibus suit veteris Testamenti Pagina Sigillata. Apoc. 5. Item per septem Tubas, quibus Angeli cecinerunt. Apoc. 8. et per septem Stellas quas habuit Similes filio Hominis in dextra sua. Apoc. 1. Item per septem Panes quibus Dominus turbas satiavit. Mat. 15. Item per septem Oculos super unam Lapidem. Zech, 3. et per septem Lucernas Tabernaculi super positas Candelabro. Zach. 4. Item per septem Circuitiones Jerrichutinas. Josh. 6. Item per septem Lotiones Naaman in Jordane.

Lynw. Prov. p. 43.

Genius foars no higher, who alledges, that there are four Gospels, because Christianity teaches four Cardinal Virtues; or because it contains Doctrines, Precepts, Promifes, and Threatnings. (a) Thus I find a National Council, and Councils cannot err, playing as facredly on the Number three. \_\_ In three Cases a Wife may legally leave her Husband, if he has a Leprofy, a stinking Breath, or be unable to give her due Benevolence. In three Cases it was likewise decreed, to be lawful for a Man to kiss his Neighbour's Wife, at a Banquet, at a Game mention'd by the Council, and upon Return from a Journey, by Way of Salutation. Such were the Importance of these Canons, that the King, the Archbishop, and three Bishops, went to Rome, to engage the Pope to ratify and confirm them. (b) As in the former Instances, fo here, there was beyond all doubt fome emblematical Mystery couch'd under the Number three. Even so our learned Author has a strange Medley, a goodly Groupe of Mysteries couch'd under his trine Baptismal Immersion. (c) The Armenians, whose Corruptions of Christianity

(a) Bayrbeyrac's Spirit of the ant. Fathers.

<sup>(</sup>b) This was held by Hoel. Ddha for Wales in 970.

Spel. Conc. 411.
(c) See Cat. p. 231. By the Descent into the Water, is represented Christ's Death.—By our being totally covered with it Christ's Burial, and by the Rising out of it again Christ's Resurrection. This Immersion adds our Author, is perform'd thrice, which represents the Baptiz'd Person's Faith in the holy Trinity, Christ's three Days Burial, and his Resurrection on the third Day.

he always imitates, and oft improves upon,—give you as instructive and edifying an Emblem in the sollowing Relation. — They tell you that Jesus Christ being at School to learn the Armenian Tongue, would never pronounce the first Letter of their Alphabet, unless his Master would give him a Reason why it represented an m inverted. The good Man not knowing who the Insant Jesus was, gave him a Box on the Ear. Well, said Jesus without any Emotion! since you do not know I'll tell you; this Letter represents the Trinity by it's three Legs. (a) The Master of the School admir'd his Knowledge, and sent him to his Mother, confessing the Child was wifer than himself! Not so wise as our learned Dostor neither.

Now by such Spiritual Legerdemain, such Thimble and Button Logic as this, a Man may illustrate every Thing out of any Thing; may prove the very same Thing to be either a God or a Broomstick.

But, to return to the Use of Oyl, as a preparatory Sacrament, to the Sacrament of Baptism. Should not our learned Author, under this Head, have led his Disciples thro' a Process of Chymistry, in order to enable them more successfully to confront the Devil? Should he not have inform'd them, whether Essential, or Empereumatic

<sup>(</sup>a) Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant Vol. 3. p. 236.

pyreumatic Oyls are to be us'd on the folemn Occasion? Whether Animal, Vegitable, or Mineral Oyl is most fit for the Purpose? Whether it should be Oyl obtain'd by Emulsion, Expresfion, Coction, or severe Torture: And as some of our Aromatic Oyls are seldom to be met with unadulterated, should he not have given fome Rule whereby to know whether the Devil and the Chymist be not join'd in a Confederacy, to sophisticate the facred Oyl, and thereby rob Mankind of its Divine Efficacy and Virtue? But I stand corrected. -- These are Mysteries not to be arusted with unsanctify'd Laymen. It belongs only to Bishops and Priests to God's Representatives, to Christ's Vicars, to the Prime Stewards of God's Revenues; to the Chief Masters of his Household; and to his (a) Almoners to know them. 'Tis enough for the Ass, that he can eat his Provender without knowing how to dress it; and 'tis enough for Christ's Champion against the Devil, for such your learned Friend calls him, (b) that he knows where to buy holy Oyl: If he doth but know further where, any one may tell how,to get a Purse, to pay the Priest for it. However, tho' our Author has most religiously kept us in the Dark, as to the Process made use of for the Preparation of the holy Oyl, I present my Reader with some Account of it, and first how it is managed by the Armeuians.

It will not be unentertaining to the good Protestant, to see with what devout Eclat and Superstitious Parade the whole Business is conducted.

It is prepar'd between the Vespers on Palm-Sunday, and the Mass on Holy Thursday; which is celebrated on this Day on a great Vessel, wherein this Liquor is preserv'd. They use neither common Wood nor common Coals to boil the Kettle, lest the Sacredness of the Oyl, should be tainted by any unfanctified Dross, or Rubbish. Instead thereof, they boil it with Wood that has been bless'd and with any Thing thas been us'd in Churches. Old Images, worn-out and decay'd Ornaments, torn Books, are most religiously preserved for, and appropriated to this facred Service. This Fire cannot smell very agreeably; but the Oyl is perfum'd with Herbs and odoriferous Drugs, which are mix'd with it. They are not ordinary Clerks, or your little Hackney Pettifoggers in Divinity, who are employed in making this wonderful Composition. 'Tis the Patriarch himself, cloathed in his Pontifical Vestments, attended at least by three Prelates, in their Pontifical Habits, who altogether recite certain Prayers during the whole Cere-mony. (a) Here is pure and undefiled Religion! But

<sup>(</sup>a) Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant Vol. 3. p. 242.

But 'tis presum'd, your Catholic Friend has not his boly Oyl imported hither from Armenia. Besides other Inconveniences; in Times of War the facred Treasure might fall into Enemies Hands, as was the Case with 500 Bales of Bulls, taken on board a Spanish Galleon, by the Bristol Privateer in 1709. Sixteen Reams made up a Bale, so that the whole Number was computed to amount to three Million, eight Hundred and forty Thousand Indulgences. What a Pity, that fuch a rich Soulfaving Cargo, should ever have fallen into the Hands of Heretics! To guard against such fatal Disasters, we'll suppose that the Catechist blesseth his own Oyl. Why then, doth he not inform us that, according to the Constitutions of his Mother Church, this Oyl must be bless'd not once or twice, but nine Times together, in order more effectually to purge away the Devil out of it, and to exterminate its impregnated. essential Pollution? Why doth he not instruct us, that it is to be bleffed thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Oleum; thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Chrisma; and thrice with an Ave, Sanctum Balfamum? As he is faid to be one of the Catholic-Church Bishops, to whom these Consecrations belong, he cannot be so much a Stranger to the Duties of his Function, as to be unacquainted with these Maigic, Devil-confronting Rites! Why has he not further given us the Form us'd in exorcifing the Devil out of the

the Oyl, which runs thus,— "I exorcife" thee O unclean Spirit, and all Incursion of "Satan or Phantom, in the Name of the Fa"ther, &c. that thou depart from this Oyl, "that it may be a spiritual Unction, to corroborate the Temple of the living God, that the holy Spirit may dwell therein, in the "Name &c."

And this leads me to observe, besides the Sacrament of anointing the Person to be baptiz'd with holy Oyl, there is another as near akin to it, as Madness is to Superstition; and that is, anointing the same Person with Chrysm or Ointment. spiritual Physic prepar'd one Way, or prescrib'd in one Form, will not do, we must try how it operates in another. An old chronical Division of the same like all chronical Divisions and the same like all chronical divisions are same like all chronical divisions and the same like all chronical divisions and the same like all chronical divisions are same like all chronical divisions and the same like all chronical divisions are same like all chronical divisions and the same like all chronical divisions are same li nical Devil, it feems, like old chronical Diftempers, is not easily to be expell'd, or conquer'd: Every Method must be essay'd, in order to eject him out of Possession. Tho we are not favour'd by our learned Author, with the Process of making holy Oyl; yet to shew his great Abilities in both his Professions, he has given us the Substance of a Prescription for Ecclesiastical Chrism; or, if you please, for his spiritual Ointment.

Only he would avoid all Shew of Pedantry; Authority (voor Jones Let

otherwise in the Style of the learned Faculty, it would run thus,

R. Ol. Olivar. Bals. Gilead. pur. ana. q. s. misc. s. a. siat Unguent. secund. Pharmacopoeiam Papalem vel

Unguent. Catholic. Antidiabol. (a)

But the Misfortune is, genuin and unsophisticated Balm of Gilead, how rarely is it to be met with? This Liquid flows in Summer from the Trunk of a certain Shrub, formerly found in that Part of the World from whence it takes it Name. Since the Turks were Masters of the Holy Land, they transplanted this Shrub into their Gardens at Grand Cairo; which are not only guarded with strong Walls, but likewise with Soldiers, during that Season, in which the Balsom flows. If then it be so difficult to get at in the Holy Land, what must it be to procure it unsophisticated in Ours?

You may learn from your good Friend the Doctor, or, if not from him, you may learn from any Botany Professor, that the Plant called Scabious or Devil's-bit, has only some small sibrous Roots, and upon Examination, appears as if the Master Root was bit off close to the Stalk. — Accordingly, Tradition is my Authority, (your learned Friend has no Right to

<sup>(</sup>a) Confecrated Chrism or Ointment is compos'd of sweet Oyl of Olives and precious Balsom, commonly call'd Balsom of Gilead.

Cat. p. 238.

to infift upon a better) that the Master Root was bit off by the Devil, in order to rob Mankind of its many salutary and sanative Virtues.—And do you not think Sir, that 'tis owing to this same wicked and intriguing Devil, who be sure hates boly Oyl, as much as boly Water, that our learned Catechist's divine Balsom is so wretchedly adulterated, as we are told it oft is? — No Wonder that the Devil dreads boly Oyl and Ointment; for pour Oyl upon a Flame, and will it not rage with the greater Force and Fury? — Pour Oyl upon the unextinguishable Flame; — this accounts for our learned Author's suring away the Devil!

As I am now upon the Subject of Unction, I would not pass over in Silence our Author's Unction of the Sick. Anointing with Oyl, upon some particular Occasions, 'tis allow'd, was antiently practis'd, both by Jews and Heathens: Whence it derived its Origin, is a Point at this Distance of Time not easy to determine. 'Tis philosophical to suppose, that their Oyl and odoriferous Ointments would, in the warm Eastern Climates, operate in a medicinal Way, far more efficaciously than they can in our colder Regions. — Perhaps anointing with Oyl might be us'd, as Oyl was of so subtle, delicate, and penetrating a Contexture, that it would easily infinuate itself thro' all the Pores of the Body, would invigorate the Motion of the Fluids, quicken the Animal K 2

Powers, brace the Nerves, or stimulate the Fibres. The Pfalmist, when he imprecates, or rather prophefies Vengeance upon the Enemies of the State, fays; let it come like Oyl into his Bones. Solomon gives his Testimony to the fame Purpose; Ointment rejoices the Heart. The Prophet Amos, likewise representing the wanton Luxury of the Jews, says; they drank Wine in Bowls, and anoint themselves with chief Ointments; and in the History of the Samaritan, -- his Benevolence is display'd by this elegant Figure, of pouring Oyl and Wine into the distressed Stranger's Wounds, which implies, that it had a fanative, refreshing Virtue; and when the Apostle James, summons the Elders (Presbyters if you please) to pray over the Sick, anointing them with Oyl, it feems not to refer so much to a miraculous, as to a medicinal Efficacy and Power. This appears the more probable, as Unction was not practifed by the Apostles, in healing all Difeases, but in some particular Indispositions. Where the Nature of the Distemper made warm, cordial, and refreshing Medicines necessary, here it was proper to anoint with Oyl. In this View St. James's Advice amounts only to this. Pray for the Sick, and, if needful, supply them with Physick, as it becomes the Disciples of a benevolent Lord and Master to do. But whether this was the Design of anointing with Oyl, or whether it related, as Prorestants generally suppose, to any miraculous Powers then substituting in the Church, the Reasons for this Practice must have long ceased among us, and consequently the Practice itself should cease with them. To apply a Precept or Example, that relates only to some peculiar Circumstances, as a general and stated Rule of Action, is the sure Way to softer and cherish all Manner of Superstition. If our learned Catechist would follow the Instructions of St. James in anointing the Sick, why doth he not likewise follow the Example of our Saviour, when he is summoned to attend them, and ride on — an Ass?

I am next to enquire of our learned Author, whether any Person anointed with boly Oyl, if he recovers from his Illness, would be allowed by him afterwards to pay due Benevolence to his Wife? I suspect from the main Scope of his Principles, that he will not allow it. 'Tis true, if it be Benevolence, it would be uncharitable to deny; if it be due Benevolence, it would be more than barely uncharitable; it would be unjust to detain it. However, it was a Sentiment that prevail'd much in the Days of Superstition, that if any Person recovered from Sickness, after he had been anointed with holy Oyl, he should from thenceforth abstain from all conjugal Commerce and Duty, and live in a State of wedded Widowhood. This Point was oft canvass'd in our

English Councils, (a) and at last, to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from so unnatural an Inhibition; \_\_\_ it was decreed, that the Unction of the Sick should no more be administred but under the Extremity of Nature, when a Person was past all Hopes, and all Probability of Recovery. This is now the Practice in the Church of Rome; and for the fame Reason it is presum'd, in the Armenian Churches, Extreme Unction is administred to none, till they are actually dead. (b) But as our learned Catechift adheres to the earlier Practice, which was attended with the unnatural Restraint I have mentioned, in Case of a Man's Recovery, this sufficiently accounts for the Question I have urged above. Suffer me further to ask him, whether in anointing the Sick, he does not, as prescrib'd by the Council of Florence, anoint the Feet, the Seats of the five Senses, and the Reins as the Seat of Concupiscence?

But should it be ask'd, why is it necessary that Oyl should be consecrated, before it is applied to these spiritual Incantations, our learned Author answers, — "Tis consecrated in order to be sanctified:" I thought consecrating it had been fanctifying it; but it seems

<sup>(</sup>a) The Councils of Wortester and Exeter in the Year 1287; that of Winchester in 1308, and that of Oxford in 1322. vid. Spelman.

(b) Tournefort's Voyage to the Levant, Vol. 3. p. 248.

I am mistaken. "'Tis consecrated, or by " folemn Defignation, appropriated to that fa-" cred Use, to be sanctified and cleans'd from "that Impurity, with which, fince the Diso-bedience of our first Parents, all the Parts " of the created World are defiled." (a) Defil'd Fields, defil'd Gardens, defil'd Fruits, defil'd Flowers, defil'd Temples, defil'd Houses, defil'd Husbands, defil'd Wives, defil'd Virgins; and nothing pure but the Catholic Priest, who is God's Representative, and the Catholic Priest's Concubine. As to the Priest's Concubine, ber Person is sacred as well as the Priest's who sanctifies her. She is, as Pope Paul the third affured the Duke of Mantua, exempt from all fecular Cognizance, and subject only to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. (b) From the Sacredness of her Character and Office, one may therefore infer, that no Defilement can reach her. But can you inform me Sir, whether it be a natural, or a moral Defilement, that all the Parts (those only already excepted) of the created World are polluted with? If our Author means the former, as from the Connexion it should feem he must, wherein doth this natural Pollution confift, and what Certainty have we, that by Dint of Confecration, our Church-Chymist can extract it? However, if Consecration be attended with such regenerating

<sup>(</sup>a) Catech. p. 229. 230. (b) Father Paul's Counc. of Trent, p. 82.

generating Powers, and if all the Farts of the created World are defil'd by the Fall, would it not be humane; would it not be charitable, friendly and generous, to confecrate our Food, as well as our spiritual Physick; to confecrate our Houses; our Gardens, our Fields, our Herds and our Cattle; to confecrate whole Families, whole Villages, whole Towns, whole Parishes, whole Counties, whole Kingdoms, nay, and even the whole World? \_\_\_ But, perhaps, your learned Friend will fay, should this be done the old Serpent, as well as the young Chevalier, would be banished out of his bereditary Dominions; and then the two vagrant Adventurers might be oblig'd to herd together. For my own Part, I am at a Loss to conceive, how the Appropriation of a Thing for facred Use, can purge away any inherent Uncleanness. But we have your learned Friend's infallible ipse dixit for it, that it can. However, these are Difficulties Men must boggle at, if they are weak enough to be guided by Reason and common Sense in Religion.

"The Fall" continues our Author, "im"pregnated all the Fruits of the Earth with
"an inherent and essential Pollution, as with"out Consecration, by some sacred and religious Rites, must render them utterly unsit
to be used in the Service of the Majesty of the
"Supreme Being." Heavens preserve us all,
from having our Brains impregnated with such

an inherent, effential holy Delirium, as cannot be consecrated away! Essential Impregnations, or if you please essential Accidents, for one is as good Sense as the other, like Popish Protestants, or Protestant Papists, are such solid Abfurdities as can be palm'd upon no Believers, but those who'll believe Contradictions to be true! But this Wonder-working Consecration, that destroys the inherent, essential Pollution of the Fruits of the Earth, must it not of Consequence destroy the very Nature and Substance of the Things confecrated? The Fruits of the Earth, it seems, are not fit to be appropriated to the Service of that God whose Workmanship and Creatures they are, till they are new made, and regenerated by the more facred Hands of a Nonjuring, fanatical Clergy. Nature before the Fall was in her Virgin State, but the Disobedience of our first Parents deflowered her. However our Confecrator, our Spiritual Conjurer, I should have said, (only out of Reverence to his high Ecclefiastical Dignities and Function) can restore lost Goods. He'll restore to Nature her lost Virgin-Charms and Purity! and consecrate away an impregnated-essential Pollution.

As your learned Friend can consecrate away the inherent, effential Properties of Things, could he think you consecrate a Block of Lead, or any other heavier and softer Block that shall be \_\_\_\_ nameless, into some more aseful Sub-france?

flance? Could he consecrate it into a Statue of Silver, which like Matrimony I should look upon to be very good; or into a Statue of Gold, which like Continence is undoubtedly much better? (a) 'Tis not disputed but that, at all Times, he can consecrate away the Guilt of Treason and Rebellion; but that he can consecrate away the Tyrannies and Usurpations, the Superstitions, Follies and Frenzies of his boly, Catholic, Apostolic Church; but that he can consecrate Grimace into Godliness, wild and monstrous Absurdities into pure and orthodox Doctrine; and devout Dreams and Rhapsodies, into Divine Revelations. Popish Casuists tell us, the Pope can consecrate Vice into Virtue, and whenever he pleaseth unconsecrate it again. And cannot our learned Catechist do as much, who consecrates away an essential Pollution? — He may further consecrate the Living into their Graves, but can he, consecrate the Dead out of them? If he can consecrate away an essential Pollution, he may do this, and more! Shame on the Philosophy of a Newton, who could never teach us how to destroy, or consecrate away the Effence of Things: Had he consulted some of our modern Divinity Jugglers, what Wonders might he not have done?

Next

<sup>(</sup>a) Marriage like Silver is good, Continence like Gold is better. Cat. p. 433.

Next to the Consecration of Oyl, comes the Consecration of Water; whereby saith our learned Catechist, " it is rendered capable of " washing away Sins and purifying Souls." More Miracles still! For a natural Element to wash away moral Pollutions is extraordinary, very extraordinary I confess! For the Element of Water to wash away an \_\_\_ Evil Thought, \_\_\_ a Lye, \_\_\_ Principles of Rapine and Extortion, out-miracles, the Miracles of Rome! It outstrips all her fanctify'd Legends! But Faith to believe these Things, is a fingular Grace, which like the Gift of Continence is not bestowed upon all. (a) 'Twas the Sentiment of the Roman Orator, that the Spots of the Mind are neither to be wash'd away with Water, nor with Length of Time. (b) But Cicero was only a learned Pagan. He was no Catholic Priest, and Nonjuror. Cicero knew no better. Admitting, that neither Water nor Length of Time will wash away Sin, yet it must be confess'd, that they'll do more, that is, they'll prevent it. They'll prevent the crying Sin — of premeditated Murder, by washing away the Charms of antiquated Maids and Faces! Return we then to our Author. "Confectation doth not" faith L2

<sup>(</sup>a) Cat. p. 92. (b) Animi Labes nec Diuturnitate nec Manibus ullis elui potest, Cic. de Leg. Lib. 2.

faith he, "change the Substance, but the Qualities of Water." Whence comes it to pass, that he doth not consecrate away the Essence, or which is the same, the Substance of Water, as well as consecrate away the Essence and Substance of Oyl? Is there any greater Difficulty or Absurdity in doing of the former, than there is in doing of the latter? But what means the Catechist by Consecration's changing only the Qualities of Water? Will it make that hard, which was foft before? Give that a clear christalline Hue, which was dark and duskish before? Or make that fresh and fweet, which was briny and rancid before? Or, doth Consecration give it some mysterious Divine Quality, whereby like the Philosopher's Stone, it transmutes every Thing it touches into Gold? \_\_\_ It should seem so by what follows; for after the Water has been consecrated, or which I take to be the same, fanctify'd by the Priest, that it may be thoroughly purg'd and fublimated, "the Holy Ghost immediate-" ly descends from Heaven, and resting up-" on it, sanctifies it himself; and it being so " fanctified," twice over! first by the Priest, to whom we ought to give the Precedence be fure, and next by the Holy Gbost, \_\_\_\_

it imbibes the Power of fanctifying. (a) Is not this Mystery in the Superlative? What Pleasure would it give me to meet with some Mystic Divinity Decipherer, that could explain what is couch'd under such Ecclesiastical Riddles! But these Things are to be understood only by the Assembly of the Faithful! (b) They are too sacred for the profane Vulgar to pry into.

Odi profanum Vulgus & arceo.

Thus much, says our learned Author, for the Ceremonies preceding Baptism. Enough of all Conscience, unless he could have furnished us with something better. Next for Baptism itself.

Adult Persons have no Right to call God their Father according to our learned Author, till they are baptized. (c) That is, God dare not recognize them as his Children, till the Priest grants him a Toleration, or Letter of License so to do. They are none of God's Children, till the Priest who is God's Representative

<sup>(</sup>a) Confecration works a Change, tho' not in its Substance, yet in its Qualities and Powers, for the holy Spirit immediately descends from Heaven, and resting upon it, sanctifies it by himself, and it being so sanctified, imbibes the Power of sanctifying.

(b) This is one Part of our Author's Definition of his

Church.

(c) Till Persons are baptized, they are not allowed to call

God their Father.

Cat, p. 47.

Cat, p. 232.

fentative, adopts them into a State of Sonship. 'Tis he that authorizes and commissions God to receive them! Our learned Author feems upon this Head to be either afraid, or ashamed of speaking his Sentiments freely. From his Manner of Expression, One would suspect that he is inclined to pursue the same Track of Thinking with his Brother Nonjuror, the truly learned Mr. Dodwell. That learned Enthusiast speaks out honestly and plainly. His Notion is this, that the Soul of Man is naturally mortal, but that it is immortaliz'd by Baptism administred by Priests or Bishops, and by such Priests or Bishops only, as can boast of a lineal, uninterrupted Succession from Christ and his Apostles. Those who are not fo happy as to be baptized by these Givers of Life and Immortality, are a Herd of beretical Bealls that perish. Unless this be your learned Friend's Opinion, I cannot account for it upon what Principle it is, that he allows none but fuch as are baptized, to fay the Lord's Prayer, or to address God as their Father. Austin one of this Gentleman's sainted Fathers, afferts roundly, — it would edify me much to hear our learned Author do the same, that if a Child die in the Way as his Parent is carrying him to receive the Administration of Baptism, that Child is damn'd, irremediably damn'd for ever! (a) But whatever be the Fate of the unbaptiz'd

<sup>(</sup>a) Father Paul's Counc. of Trent. p. 239:

unbaptiz'd, or whatever Portion our learned Catechist may out of his great Catholicism affign them, yet we are assured, that Baptism administred by a Bishop or Priest, that is, a Nonjuring Priest or Bishop, "impresses a Cha-" racter which can never be done away: What-" ever Crime the baptiz'd Person may after-" wards commit, it will be always true to " fay, that he was regenerated and confecrated "to God as his Child by Adoption," not by Creation you'll observe, but by Priestly Adoption, "and he will never want to be baptiz'd " again, in order to obtain Forgiveness of his " Sins, and be restor'd to God's Favour." (a) Rejoice O ye Saints of Rome, Rejoice O ye Assembly of the Faithful at Manchester, that you are in Possession of so invaluable and unalienable a Bleffing! Ye Heretics of Britain see what you are deprived of for Want of being the Sons of Superstition, and our learned Catechist's Church! The Privileges of Baptism rightly administred, are never to be lost or forfeited, No! fays the ranting Fanatic, what means the Confistent Doctor, when he says, " the Discipline of " the Church consists in a Power to deprive us " of all the Benefits and Privileges of Bap" tism." (b) Are the Privileges of Baptism
such as never can be done away, and yet, can
the Church deprive Men of all these Privileges

which

which never can be done away? - Yes, but these two different Tales are told in two different Pages. \_\_ If a Man's Jugdment be infallible, it doth not follow from thence that his Memory should be so too. But allowing these Passages to be contradictory, if the Church requires us to believe Contradictions, surely we ought to believe them! Have we not the Testimony of St. Bellarmine, as able a Champion against Herely, as our Catechist is against the Devil; that if the Pope should chance to err in enjoyning the Practice of Vice for Virtue, or forbidding the Practice of Virtue, the Church is in Conscience bound to believe Vice to be Virtue, and Virtue to be Sin. (a) And elsewhere he afferts roundly, that Christ gave unto Peter, and consequently to Peter's Successors, full Power and Authority to make that a Sin. which is no Sin; and to make that to be no Sin, which is in it's own Nature Sinful. (b) As these are a Catholic Churchman's Decisions. You and your learned Friend, having fuch Authority on your Side, will undoubtedly expect me to believe, that the Privileges of Baptism are unalienable, \_\_\_ and that those unalienable Privileges the Church has an indisputable Power to alienate and take away from whom she pleases. He must be a Heretic indeed,

that

<sup>(</sup>a) Bellarm. de Rom. Pontif. Lib. 4. c. 5. (b) Bellarm. Lib. in Barklain, c. 13.

that will not submit to such Almighty Conviction! Would not a little Modesty teach us to judge as King James the first did, on a similar Occasion, when he heard Council plead on the two opposite-Sides of a Question; By my Sawl Man they are both in the Right as to their Cause, and take Care that they both get it.

As to the proper Officers to administer Baptism: Deacons are allow'd by the Catechist to baptize, but never any unhallow'd Laics. Here our learned Author improves upon the Bigotry and Superstition of his Mother Church of Rome; for in Cases of Necessity the allows the Validity of Baptism administred by unclean Beasts of all Kinds; by Laymen, Pagans, Heretics, and Midwives. (a) But this would, in our Author's Esteem, derogate too much from the Power and Authority of God's Representatives, the Priesthood. Our learned Catechist therefore, out of his great Zeal for the Honour of God's Representatives, Christ's Vicars, the Prime Stewards of God's Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houshold, and his Aimoners, (b) rescues this Office out of all unfanctify'd Hands; and reforms, as He beyond all Question says, but I should rather say improves upon, the Corrupti-

<sup>(</sup>a) Minister hujus Sacramenti est Sacerdos, cui ex Officio come, petit baptizare. In Causa autem Necessitatis, non solum Sacerdos, vel Diaconus sed etiam Laicus, vel Mulier, imo etiam Paganus et Hæreticus baptizare potest. L'Abbe's Conc. Tom. 13. P. 535.

(b) Cat. p. 207.

ons of his boly Mother — the Mother of Har-lots and Abominations.

It may not be improper in this Place to take Notice of the Enumeration our learned Author makes, of the different Orders of Officers in the Tradition Church he would establish. There are, "Bishops, Priests, Deacons, and "Subdeacons," whose Province it is, to prepare the Sacred Vessels and Utensils of the Altar, and deliver them to the Deacons, but they are neither allow'd to Minister " at the "Altar as Deacons, nor even to come within " the Rails of it, to set a Paten, a Cup, or " Oblations of the People thereon." Next come the Readers, the Singers, and the Doorkeepers. (a) \_\_\_ In some other Churches, saith he, there are other Orders; fuch as Catechists, Exorcists, and Acolythists. (b) These Acolythists appear to me to be a Kind of Ecclehaffical Scullions, whose Duty it is to carry about Incenfe-Pots and Candlesticks, to light Candles, Tapers, &c. Tonsure and Bishopric are two Orders more which some Canonists have added, but are passed over in Silence by our Author. Tonsure is the first Step of Admission into Church Dignities and Honours, and is perform'd by the Bishop's clipping either the Beard or the Hair, and bleffing it with some Prayers and Benedictions,

(b) Cat. p. 428.

<sup>(</sup>a) Vid. Spanhem Hist. Eccle. p. 739. et Passim.

Benedictions, as he doth the Work. - The curious Reader may find in Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, some laboured Disquisitions, whether all the Holy Orders of the Church are not fo many Holy Sacraments? \_\_\_ to which I refer him, \_\_\_ and return to our learned Author. The Council of Constantinople, if I remember right, prohibits any one being put in Possession of the Episcopate, without ascending gradually thro' all the several Orders, till at last he arrives at the Mitre. Our learned Author, - Tradition avers it, is cloathed either with Episcopal or Archiepiscopal Honours. I should be glad Sir, to be infructed, whether he arose Step by Step from the lowest Order, that of an Ecclesiastical Scullion? I am so far from intending to eclipse his Merit, by putting the Question, that I rather think if that be the Case, it gives his Reputation a superior Dignity and Lustre. They make the best Commanding Officers, whether it be in the War against his Friends the French, or against his Enemy the Devil, who are gradually rais'd by Dint of Merit, from the lowest Ranks, to the bigbest Military Promotions. If our Author has fuch a Progression of Services and Characters to value himself upon, I congratulate him upon the Honour it doth him, and question not but he was as exemplary in the

Capacity of a Church Scullion, as he is in that of a Bishop.

But there are another Species of Church Officers mention'd by our learned Author, that is Deaconesses. Concerning these, I am sollicitous to learn, whether they too, like Bishops and Priess, are to descend in the right Line of Succession? If not, whence derive they their Extraction? But I ask Pardon; I recollect myself—These, especially if they be fair and pretty ones, must needs be—the Angels of his Churches!

Having glanc'd at the different Officers of our Author's Catholic Church, return we to reconsider it's Sacraments. — Besides the two which Protestants acknowledge as instituted by Christ, your learned Friend's Church has instituted ten more; and indeed upon the same Footing it might have instituted ten Times as many, 'nay, ten thousand Times ten more! One would wonder that fo folemn an Admirer of the Fathers, doth not with St. Bernard, and St. Austin, make the washing of his Feet into a Sacrament: (b) Tho' indeed amidst all his Zeal for Hieroglyphic Piety, he would be at a Loss to instruct us, what washing of Feet should be a Sign of, unless it be a Sign \_\_\_\_ that they want it. But the Sacraments he has

<sup>(</sup>a) Father Paul's Hift. of Council of Trent, p. 234.

has given us, you are to look upon as so many. Ecclesiastical Conduit Pipes, that "convey Grace " to us." (a) Which are they? Exorcism; anointing with Oyl; the White Garment; a Tafte of Milk and Honey; anointing with Chry/m or Oyntment; the Sign of the Cross; Imposition of Hands; Unction of the Sick; Holy Orders; and Matrimony. (b) Exorcism, as observed before, drives or sires away the Devil. Anointing with boly Oyl makes the Saint supple and sleek, that the Devil cannot grasp him in his Clutches. The White Garment represents baptismal Regeneration. Milk and Honey is good spiritual Diet. Confirmation is a Deed of Gift, whereby the Bishop (or in Case of Necessity the Priest) makes you a Conveyance of the Holy Ghost. " He enters into the Persons confirm'd, " dwells with them, and becomes the Soul of " their Soul." (c) Chrism or Oyntment signifies an internal Unction perform'd upon you by the Holy Ghost. The Use of the Sign of the Cross is, " that the Devils upon seeing that royal " Sign, fly trembling away." (d) Imposition of Hands is bleffing you by Divine Authority. (e) Unction of the Sick is for the Recovery of Health, and for Strength to out-cudgel the Devil. (f) Holy Orders furnisheth " spiritual Fa-" thers for the Church," (g) and sometimes natural

<sup>(</sup>a) Cat. p. 69. (b) Cat. p. 69. 70. (c) Cat. p. 73. (d) Cat. p. 418. (e) Cat. p. 421. (f) Cat. p. 422. (g) Cat. p. 123.

natural ones too! Matrimony makes up the Rear in this spiritual Militia, rais'd to wage War with the Devil. But tho' this Sacrament in common with the rest conveys Grace into us; yet as to the Grace it conveys, according to our learned Author, we had better want than have it! For "Matrimony" says our Catechift, "like Silver is good, but Continence like Gold is better." (a) However tho' this be your learned Friend's Doctrine of Perfection, (b) yet St. Paul calls it, was he not low-bred think you for doing so? --- the Doctrine of Devils.

In our English Ecclesiastical History, we read of St. Dunstan the great Patron of Monkery and Superstition, causing the following Miracle to be wrought for the discountenancing of Marriage amongst the Clergy. In a Council held at Winchester about 974, the Debates ran high between the secular Priests that married and left their Estates to their legitimate Issue, and the Monks, good Men! who renounced Marriage for the Good of their Souls and the Church, and judg'd it a higher Degree of Perfection to debauch other Men's Wives, than to have Wives of their own. The secular Priests urg'd such Arguments in Favour of the Marriage of Ecclesiastics, as had well nigh determined the Council to ratify and consist them.

them. To prevent which, Dunstan, Saint as he was, had plac'd a proper Person on the Roof of the Hall where the Assembly met; who being himself invisible, cried out loudly thro' a Hole.— Non bene sentiunt qui Presbyteris favent. They are not Orthodox in the Faith, who savour the Marriage of the Clergy. Hereupon the Monks cried out a Miracle! a Miracle! and declar'd that nothing more was necessary to determine the Assair, since it was thus decided by the Voice of an Angel from Heaven! (a)

The Reader will perhaps enquire, what is the Policy of the Church of Rome and her Daughter-Churches, such as our Author's; to prefer a State of Celibacy to Marriage. The Reason is obvious; — Marriage would alienate the Affections of Ecclesiastics from the Church and their Concubines; and six them on their Wives and Offspring. At the Council of Trent it was pleaded, that Marriage would destroy the Hierarchy, prove satal to the Pope's Authority, and that instead of Universal Bishop, he would come to be only a mere Bishop of Rome. (b)

Belides

<sup>(</sup>a) Emillianes Monast. Vid. Preface. (b) Father Paul's Hist. p. 460, and 680.

Besides, if the Church can first rob the Laity of their Understandings, by imposing unnatural Vows of Continence upon them, this is the fure Way in the next Place to rob them of their Eflates. If Men have no Families of their own to provide for, whom shall they bequeath their Substance to, but to God? And who shall be deputed to receive it for God. but the Priests, who are Christ's Vicars, God's Representatives, the Prime Stewards of his Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houshold, and his Almoners. I need only exemplify this in the Case of the Saint, that is, One of the Saints of Rome, last mention'd above. A certain Lady, who by the Bye, feem'd to have been linked to St. Dunstan, by some other Bonds than those of Spiritual Affection, advis'd with him what would be the best Disposition she could make of her Estate, to pious Uses? The Saint recommends it to her, to leave it to Jesus Christ, and to make him Christ's Executor. It was accordingly fettled, and Jesus Christ not putting in his Claim, the Executor carry'd off all. \_\_\_ If Matrimony contributes to obstruct fuch Donations to the Church, what good Catholic, that has the Interest of God's Representatives at Heart, can approve of the Institution? Allowing Marriage as a Sacrament, doth bring in some Silver to your Friend's Church;

yet Celibacy, I'll not say Continency, brings in much Gold, which is certainly better.

A Writer of great Reputation gives us a very remarkable Instance, and History would furnish us with ten thousand more, of the Fruits of priestly Celibacy. In 1689 a Ghost haunted the Convent of the Monks of St. Anthony, in the City of Marseilles. This Ghost prov'd to be of a very martial Spirit; knock'd down every Thing that stood in his Way, and bastinado'd every Person that was so unhappy as to meet him. If a Monk straggled out of his Cell at Night, the vigilant Ghost was sure to find him out, and as sure decently to chastise him for it. In short, he dealt Blows and Terrors very plentifully around him. By his Resentment of all nocturnal Perambulations—but his own, He was concluded to be the Ghost of their deceased Prior; a Ghost of great Dignity and Distinction! Masses were said to be deliver'd from his unwelcome Visits; and a large Reward offered to any one who durst accost him and enquire what important Errand he came upon, or what important Commission he was to execute? The Print of the Spirit's Hand was discovered on a Wall. Nothing but the Ghost now engrossed all Attention. Every Mouth was open with the Talk of him by Day; and upon the Approach of Night every Door was fut for fear of an Interview with him. One Evening some Chairmen in the Suburbs of the Convent being furpriz'd

furpriz'd by a violent Shower, carried the Chair within the Gates of the Monastery, and placed themselves with it under a Portico, for Sanctuary from the Weather. One of the Men having seated himself in the Chair fell asleep in it, and never awoke till Midnight. The Gates being shut, instead of giving the boly Fathers any un-seasonable Disturbance, he determin'd to continue where he was, and wait till the Return of Morning should bring him a Return of his Freedom with it. Anon the Ghost having opened the Gate with a Key, advances forward in a long sweeping black Train, walking to and fro, as you know Sir, Ghosts do, and cough'd very fostly. The Chairman, before hand possess'd with the Thoughts, was now alarm'd much more at the Sight of the Apparition; oppress'd with Fear, he kept solemn Silence! Presently a Monk appears at the Window, and with a gentle Voice asks are you there? Yes, answers the Ghost, throw down the Rope. You have staid very long, replies the Father; and letting down a Ladder of Ropes, the Spirit got into the Convent, and in three Hours Time return'd the fame Way. This Discovery being made, the whole Farce was unravell'd. The Monk, and his Courtezan acting in Concert, was the Ghost that haunted the Place; and the Terrors he had spread, was only a Scheme form'd to keep every Body within Doors, and prevent his receiving any Disturbance or Interruption in his

Pleasures. Hereupon it grew into a proverbial Phrase at Marseilles, when they would soften the Name of a common Prostitute, to call her St. Anthony's Ghost. (a)

Should it be ask'd upon such an Occasion as this, what is it that denominates a Person a common Prostitute? A learned Glossator upon the Cannon Law answers, No Woman, till she has bestow'd her Favours upon more than three and twenty thousand Men, demerits the Appellation of a Whore. (b) Would not a Protestant, look upon a less notorious Prostitute than this, to be like your Friend's Church, a truly Catholic Harlot? But you'll tell me, Protestants Principles, are much too severe for their Morals. Let Protestants blush for the suture at their giving Persons infamous Names, only because they have not committed a Rape upon Nature. Let Pretestants learn, that there may be Chastity in Stews; and to their Confusion, let them confess, that there is Charity for all Sinners, but those who sin against the Priest, at Rome. But to return from this Digression.

Remarkable is the Spirit of the Biscayans in the Kingdom of Spain. They'll not tolerate N 2 any

<sup>(</sup>a) Dumont's Voyage to the Levant, p. 96. 7.
(b) Meretrix est, qua admiscrit plures, quam Vigenti tria hominum Millia,

kny Priest to live in their Villages unless he brings his Concubine to reside with him. The Reason of it is, because they apprehend, that without such a Precaution, their Wives are in imminent Danger of being ravish'd by Ecclesia-stical Enchantment! (a)

Before I dismiss the Sacrament of Matrimony; — I would add, that if your learned Friend appears any more upon this Subject, it would oblige me to receive from his Hands an Account of the whole Process of the Priest's blessing and consecrating the Wedding-Sheets previous to the Consummation of Marriage, which is a Rite practis'd by his Mother Church of Rome. This Account must be extremely edifying and instructive. What a superior Relish must it give to every soft Enjoyment, to have the very nuptial Sheets hallow'd by God's Representative for their proper Service?

Confession is another Chapter in your learned Friend's new Gospel, which he reads to his Disciples with great Solemnity and Devotion; under this Head our Author might have inform'd us, that it has been a common Practice in the Church of Rome, when Women or Boys at their facramental Devotions have confess'd their having been engag'd in Scenes of Gallantry, or in

lewd

lewd unnatural Intrigues, for the Priest Confessor to address them - fince you have bestow'd. fuch Favours upon others, bestow the same upon me. Pope Pius the Fourth publish'd a Bull against this Practice: So Catholic it seems was the Practice grown, Pope Gregory the Fisteenth publish'd another upon the same Occasion. (a) In Consequence of that exhibited by Pope Pius, in Spain all Wives and Women were strictly enjoin'd to discover before the holy Tribunal within thirty Days after the said Injunction, all fuch Priests as had thus prostituted and profaned the facramental Confessions. The feverest Censures and Anathema's were pronounced against such as refused a Discovery. This work'd upon Superstition so far, as to bring in such Crowds to give Evidence against the Father Confessors, that twenty Secretaries and as many Inquifitors appointed to take Depositions were too few for the Purpose. Hereupon the Lords Inquisitors allow'd thirty Days more for receiving and registering Convictions; and when those Days were expir'd, they found it necessary a third and a fourth Time to repeat the same Indulgence. This was done that Persons of better Figure might steal an Opportunity to confess without the Knowledge of their Husbands, and without rousing their Jealousy, in which however they very seldom succeeded. But after such

Numbers

<sup>(</sup>a) Contra Sollicitantes in Confessione.

Numbers of Convictions regularly receiv'd, and legally supported, when Judgment was expected to have been issued out by the boly Tribunal, the whole Affair was quash'd, and never examin'd into, never heard of any more. (a)

To make Gain of Godliness, seems to be the main Drift and Delign of our learned Catechifts Scheme. Only it would not have comported with that View, otherwise he might likewise have inform'd us, — that in the 4th Century, a Lady of Distinction, a noble Matron Sozomon calls her, (b) wickedly or weakly confess'd an Intrigue that had pass'd between an Ecclesiastic and herself, which was not a proper Subject of Confession. This Intrigue becoming public, Oh! fatal Confession! gave great Umbrage to poor unfanctify'd Laymen! It was thereupon adjudg'd inexpedient, that the Liberty of privately confessing Sins before the Sacrament, which might bring such Reproach upon God's Representatives, should be any longer tolerated in the Church. Nor do I find any Traces thereof in the Greek Churches fince; nor indeed doth our learned Author plead for such Sacramental Confessions. But the Protestant Reader will ask, is it not enough for the Sinner to confess to God? For the Sick Person to represent his Case, to the supreme

(b) Soxom. Lib. 7. c. 16.

<sup>(</sup>a) Chandler's Hift. of Persecut. p. 215, 16.

and Sovereign Physician? and to him only? \_\_\_ Our learned Author will answer, \_\_\_ by no means. As in our Courts of Justice, being acquitted by the Judge, will not release the Person arraign'd, till he has discharg'd the Fees of the Jaylor; fo confessing to God shall not fave you, unless you humbly and penitently confess to the Priest who is God's Representative! And who would part with fuch an invaluable spiritual Prenogative, as that of knowing the Secrets of every Family and every Soul in a Parish? When once God's Representative, the Priest, is in Possession of Mens Consciences, one Step more, and that but a short one, puts him in Possession of their Honour, their Virtue, their Reputations, their Estates, their Fortunes, their Bodies, and their Souls all together: When Ecclefiastical Prerogative runs to bigh, and common Sense ebbs so low as to submit to such Usurpations, it doth by no Means surprize me to see your learned Friend all Extacy and Transport! "To cast out the Devil of Lust, or to throw "down the Pride of Lucifer, to beat down "Satan under our Feet, or to triumph over our spiritual Enemies, to cure a diseas'd Soul, " or to keep unharm'd from the Assault of a "Temptation or the Infection of an ill Ex-" ample," by which he means no more than to make Men superstitious Fools and Bigots, to prevail upon them to renounce their Reason

and Understanding, and to devote themselves without Reserve to the Will of the Priest. the Power to do these Things saith our learned Author, " is much more advantageous and be-" neficial to us, that is the Priests, than the " Power of working the greatest Miracles." (a) Well spoken Priest! So it is! By this Craft we get our Wealth, and our Devotees lose their Senses. Pliny tells us, and 'tis probable he wrote only the Language of Tradition, that if a Man be wounded by a Scorpion, going forthwith and whispering in an Ass's Ear, will relieve his Pain, mitigate his Anguish, and heal his Wound. (b) Now, as your learned Friend delights much in Symbolical Representations, is not this a beautiful Symbolical Image of Confession to the Priest? Is the Poison of Vice more deadly than that of the Scorpion? What is to be done, but to have immediate Recourse to — an A/s if you can find one for your ghostly Doctor? Whisper in the Ear of an Ecclefiastical Ass, the Wound is healed, and the Work is done!

Well, Confession being made - Your Sins rated according to the current Price they bear in Rome's Dispensation-Market, and all your spiritual Debts being honestly discharged to the Priest, Absolution follows of Course. " For-

included the state of months of as M. siveness

<sup>(</sup>a) Cat. p. 236. (b) Nat. Hist. Lib. 28. c. 10.

se giveness of Sins," faith our learned Divinity. Factor, " is to be obtain'd in the Catholic " Church, by the Ministry of Bishops and " Priests, who are authoriz'd Mediators and In-" tercessors under Christ for Men," (a) Journey-men Saviours Sir, if you please! "They are "Substitutes and Vicegerents, binding and " loofeing, opening and shutting with the Keys " of the Kingdom of Heaven," and the best comes last, " their Sentence is a prejudging " Forerunner of the Sentence to be past on the " last Day." (b) Here you see a Man's eternal Doom fix'd, — by whom? By God? No. But 'tis all the fame, by the Priest, God's Representative! God is no more than an humble Executioner of the Sentence which his Representative denounceth. The Priest, whatever he be in Name, is in Authority and Power the fupreme God and supreme Judge. His Voice is a " prejudging Forerunner of the Sentence of " the last Day." If the Priest condemn, shall God justify; or if the Priest acquit, shall God condemn? Who then dare affront a Priest, that has the Keys of Heaven and Hell at his Girdle? Ye Generation of Nonjurors, Generation of wife Men shall I call you? - When you hear your Priest say, Let us bow down and worship, before the Lord our Judge! Our Salvation hangs on his facred Lips! Let us stand in Awc and tremble before him!

This

This Doctrine of Authoritative priestly Absolution, is such an Insult upon Common Sense, as well as daring Impiety and Irreligion, that even wife and virtuous Heathens have treated it with fovereign Contempt and Abhorrence! Attilius Regulus, the Roman Conful, having been defeated by the Carthaginians and taken Prisoner in Battle, was sent to carry Offers of Peace to the Romans, having first been solemnly fworn to return to the Enemy's Camp, in Case these Offers were rejected. The Overtures he was sent with, being accordingly rejected, the Roman High-Priests urg'd him to violate his Oath, and offer'd to absolve him from the Guilt of Perjury. But how doth he resent the Motion? He receives it with Indignation, and rejects it with Disdain. (a) This furely he would never have done, had he conceived them to have been, what our Author in his new Gospel reveals them to be \_\_\_\_ invested with Power to forgive all Sin, but the Sin of \_\_\_\_ deriding the Priest and scoffing at God's Representative, for forming such insolent and usurping Claims!

Your good Friend, I am too much in Earnest to call him your learned Friend any longer, will plead that Fathers and Councils are on his Side. Just so, have I known a Tyburn Con-

festor

<sup>(</sup>a) Suppl. Livy. Dec. ii. L, 18. c. 62, Hor. Lib. 3. Od. 5:

fessor plead that Alexander and Cesar were as great Robbers as he! However the Truth of the Fast is granted! The Council of Trent pronounces a solemn Anathema, upon such as deny the facramental Absolution of the Priest to be a judicial Act. And yet, tho' all the Sacraments of Rome confer Grace; by whose Bleffing do they confer it? By God's? No, but by the Bleffing of the Priefibood! 'Tis the good Intention of the Priest that is to give Essicacy to the Administration, says the Council of Florence. (a) If the Priest be not well paid, can you expect him to be well pleas'd; and if he be not well pleas'd, whatever good Words he may amuse you with, you'll have Reason to suspect the Goodness of his Intention! When you come to be weigh'd in the Ballance, according as the Priest is in good or bad Humour, Heaven or Hell will preponderate in the Scale. Whatever you have been told before of the Efficacy of Sacraments; you may fafe-ly believe what you are told now —— you have the Word of a Council for it, and Councils, like Tradition, cannot err; that Sacraments are no Sacraments, unless you are in fuch close League with the Priest as to be affur'd of his good Intention to bless them.

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<sup>(</sup>a) Hæc Omnia Sacramenta tribus perficiuntur, videlicet rebus tanquam Materia, verbis tanquam Forma et Persona ministri conferentis Sacramentum, cum Intentione saciendi quod facit Ecclesia. Si desit, non persicitur Sacramentum.

L'Abbe's Conc. Tom 13. p. 5354

To expose the Absurdity of this Doctrine, it was urg'd at the Council of Trent, that if a Priest should want a good Intention, \_\_\_ such Catholic Priests there were in those Days, whatever there may be in ours! all the Sacra-ments he administers, must want the sacramental Efficacy: If he baptizes Children, or abfolves Penitents; such Baptism is no Baptism, fuch Absolution is no Absolution, consequently those who are curs'd with his Administration, dying unbaptiz'd, or unabsolv'd, must be lost for ever! Nay, if an Infant, that receives such unintentional Baptism, should afterwards become a Bishop; as many as he ordains, have a Nullity stamp'd upon all their Adminstrations; fo that Millions may eternally perish, thro' the Conduct of one single Priest, in one single Instance only! But all such Arguments as these were easily overul'd, tho' not so easily answer'd. The Council was under the Pope's absolute Direction; which occasioned this bold Pasquinade upon it, that the Synod was guided in all its Decisions by the Holy Ghost, sent thither from Time to Time in a Cloak-bag from Rome. (a)

But to return to our Author. I have one very confiderable Objection against his Doctrine — that the Sentence pronounced by his

Catholic

<sup>(</sup>a) Father Paul's Counc. of Trent, p. 497.

Catholic Priest, " shall be a prejudging Fore-" runner of the Sentence pass'd on the last Day.". If Christianity be in the Right, he must be in the Wrong. 'Tis not Christ's Vicars, God's Representatives, the Prime Stewards of his Revenues, the Chief Masters of his Houshold and his Almoners, but another Sort of Men, Men of a very different Character and Complexion, - 'Tis the Saints that must judge the World. But if this refers only to Civil Judi-catories by Christian Magistrates, our Author no doubt, will still maintain his Church Prerogative, of fitting as supreme Judge of the World: \_\_\_ should we then appeal to the Bar of God, rather than to the Tribunal of the Priest, who knows but we may subject ourselves to a Premunire for appealing to a foreign Jurisdiction?

Be it ask'd what Family are these Priests of, whose irreversible Decrees six and direct the Sentence of the last Day? The Catechist answers roundly, "From Jesus we have an uninterrup-"ted Chain of Bishops, the Successors of the A-"postles down to this Time." (a) The Line of Succession is as strait as a — Ram's Horn, and ranting Fanaticks add, as oft broke into, and indented. However let them glory in the Name of the Apostles Successors, as well as of Gaa's Representatives! Did You ever read of a Pope who

who directed a Painter to Draw him Peter and Paul, and exert all the Force of his Genius on the Occasion. The Painter draws them with a strong Vermillion Blush in their Faces. And had They fays the boly Father fuch ruddy Complexions as these? No, reply's the Virtuoso, but were they here now, to see what a Ragamussin Race set up for their Successors, they would blush with Surprize and Astonishment as these Pictures do! I leave Your Friend and his uninterrupted-Succession Tribe to apply this. We have known the Times Sir, Times that You and Your Party still adore, when it was the Language of one who call'd himself a Protestant Divine, one of the Paul's Coppock's, or Cl--yt--n's of that Age, that if the Devil himself was to put on holy Orders, he would be inspir'd of the Holy Ghost. (a) From the whole Turn of our Author's Sentiments, I question, if it were put to him, whether he would not affert the fame!

Praying for the Dead brings in a fresh Flow of Treasures to the Church, and therefore must be another fundamental Article in the new Gospel, this Gentleman would establish. "The Dead pray for us, and why should we not pray for the Dead? Surely one good Turn requires another! But should it be ask'd, how know

<sup>(</sup>a) Emanl. Utty. D. D. Vid. Century of fcandalous and lewd Ministers, p. 2. 1643.

know you that the Dead pray for us? You have our Author's Word for it in his Catechism; and who, but a Heretic, can dispute the infallible Word of an infallible Priest or Bishop? The Authority of Tradition itself is not more venerable and sacred than the Authority of this our Tradition Believer! "The "Saints," saith he, "pray for us more after "their Death than before." Did he, think you, ever see or bear them at their Devotions in the other World? Has he any Correspondence with the Saints of Rome, 'tis presum'd he has none with the Saints of Heaven.

Another Argument in Justification of praying for the Dead is, that it was the Practice among the Antient Jews. That I deny, and call upon our Author to prove it. \_\_\_ It shall be done \_\_\_ as follows. Moses torbids the Yews offering Oblations for, (or to) the Dead; (a) or, in other Words, he warns them against apostatizing into the Idolatry of the Gentiles, among whom it was usual to facrifice to their dead Idols, or Hero Gods; \_\_\_ therefore praying for the Dead is a Duty prescrib'd in the Jewisb Institution. Now Sir permit me to illustrate the Force of this Reasoning by one or two paralell Instances. God fays to Moses thou shall have no other God but me; \_\_\_ therefore Idolatry

latry is of divine Appointment. Thou shall not worship any graven Image; \_\_\_ therefore bowing to an Idol's Shrine is paying Obedience to the Commands of Heaven. Was our Author think you, pupill'd by a learned Divine, (not a fanatic one, for it is a Case that has been argu'd in Councils,) who could prove the Illegality of Commendams, and Nonresidences, from any one Text in his Bible? Once he was to entertain his Audience with a Discourse upon this, you will expect me to call it prolific, rather than barren Subject; - Abraham begat Isaac. After having display'd much genealogical Learning, and holy Zeal over his Text, he inferr'd from it, and so natural was the Inference that any one of your venerable Church Deaconesses would have inferr'd the same, — the Unlawfulness of Nonrehdences. For how should Abraham have begat Isaac, had he not been a Resident with his Wife Sarah? Our Catechist's Reasoning, has more of the marvellous in it than this, tho' I can by no Means allow it to be as clear and conclusive!

Some other Authorities, Scripture ones he calls them, he has deduced out of the Apocryphal Writings. In Imitation of the Council of Trent, he has foisted the Apocrypha into the Sacred Canon, tho', as might be shewn at large, all antient Councils and Authorities are

History wrote by whom it will, it is probable that the Paragraph refer'd to is an Interpola-

tion. Josephus, in his Account of the Defeat of the Jamnites, never mentions the Fact of Judas, now under Confideration, as 'tis highly

probable he would, had the History of it been authentic. But allowing our Author to make the most of the Passage that he can; the Prayers and Sacrifices there mention'd, might be offer'd and seem to be offer'd for Sin, as that might be hurtful to the living, as was the Sin of Achan: Yet after all - fuch Apocryphal Authority is of as little Weight with a Man

against him. (a) 'Tis presum'd, that with the Council of Trent likewise, he'll curse and anathematize all such as refuse to receive these Books as canonical Scriptures, and to believe the Legends they contain to be, like his own Catechi/m, the Language of a Divine Revelation. But what has he advanc'd from them in Defence of Praying for the Dead? The first Text he has urg'd bids as fairly to prove the Divinity of the Alcoran, or the Truth of Transubstantiation, as it doth to prove the Point he would establish. The next Authority he adduces, is taken out of the fecond Book of Maccabees; a spurious Performance, compil'd by an unknown Hand, - by a Writer, whoever he be, of no Reputation. But be the

who is guided by Common Sense, as the Authority of your Friend's Tradition Bible.

But St. Paul who was no Apocryphal Writer, exhorts that Eucharists be made for all Men, and Supplications for all Saints; therefore infers our Author, St. Paul recommends it to us to pray for the Dead. What then, doth St. Paul mean that we should pray for Dead Kings that are in Authority, as well as for the Living ones that are? Doth he mean that we should lead quiet and peaceable Lives under the Government of dead Kings, as well as under the Government of the Living? According to our Author he doth; and you know Sir, Infallibility cannot be mistaken. Should any Perfon of Distinction call in all the Physicians in Manchester to join in a Consultation upon his Case, would not you understand that he meant to summon all the dead Physicians, as well as all the living to attend him? All those whose Bodies lie rotting in the Ground, as well as any others whose Names rot above it? I take all becoming Confusion to myself, unable any longer to combat fuch Catholic Church-Demonstration as this.

Another Piece of Artillery our Catechist brings out of his Catholic Arsenal, to batter down Heresy and establish Prayer for the Dead, is that Text in St. John, "There is a Sin un"to Death, I do not say you shall pray for

" it." Because there is a very heinous aggravated Sin, called here a Sin unto Death, which we are not bound by Precept to pray for; therefore we are to pray for the Dead. Remarkable are the Words of our learned Lightfoot, referring to this very Text. "When" fays he "I see these Men's Annotations on this "Scripture, they often put me in Mind of Benhadad's Servants with Ropes about their " Necks, catching at any Word that fell from "the King of Israel's Mouth, that might be of any Advantage to their forlorn and lost " Cause and Condition. These Men's popists " Cause, has had the Rope about its Neck now " a long Time, and been in a lost and for-" lorn Case; and I cannot tell whether I " should laugh or frown, to see what pitiful " Shifts and shameful Scrambling they make " for it, by catching at any Word or Syllable in the Scriptures or Fathers, and wresting, " and twisting, and twineing it to any feeming or colourable Advantage to their condemned " Cause, to save it from Execution.

"Certainly they are at a very hard Pinch for Proof of praying for the Dead, when they make such a Scraping in this Portion of Scripture to rake it out thence; whereas the Words are as far from meaning the Living praying for the Dead, as the Dead praying for the Living." (a)

P 2

But

But if we must pray for the Dead, what are the proper Seasons for this Kind of Devotion? Our Author answers: " If you would comme-" morate any of the faithful departed in as foe lemn and particular Manner, let it be done " with Almsgiving, on the third, ninth, and " fortieth Day after the Person's Decease, " and on the Anniversary Day of his or her "Death." We are told that our Pagan Ancestors in this Land, and Herodotus gives the same Account of some other Nations, as foon as any of their Friends were dead, inftead of configning them to their Mother Earth, as a Prey to Worms, feasted themselves upon their Remains, which they look'd upon as an Act of great Piety and Devotion. With great Solemnity they invited their most intimate Friends to feed with them upon the Bodies of their dead Relations, to regale themselves with a Fricasee, cook'd out of the Remains of a dead Neighbour, Father, or Brother. (a) Our Catechist's Prayers for the Dead, have not that Javage Complexion which this Kind of Devotion wears, but they are equally indefensible and superstitious. He has not thought it expedient to entertain his Readers with the Reasons alledg'd by the Daughters of Superstition in Favour of the Periodical Devotions mentioned above. However as I find

<sup>(</sup>a) Muret's Funeral Ceremonies.

the same Practice in the Greek Churches, and the Reasons urg'd by them in Support of the Practice, I'll beg Leave to supply our Author's Omission.

Their third Day's Devotions for the Dead, are perform'd for two Reasons. - First, in Consideration that the Dead Body in that Space of Time, begins to change its Form and Features; and next because our Saviour rose from the Dead on the Third Day. Their Prayers on the Ninth Day after a Person's Decease are offer'd, fay they, because by that Time the whole Body, excepting the Heart only, which was the chief Seat and Instrument of the vital Functions, is grown putrify'd and noisome; and likewife Prayers are renewed then, because one of the Times our Saviour appear'd to his Disciples, when he had rose from the Dead, was on the Ninth Day after his faid Refurrection; and the Solemnities of the fortieth Day are perform'd, because, then the Heart and the whole Body is become corrupt and putrified; and because also our Saviour ascended to Heaven the fortieth Day after his Resurrection. (a) If our Author will not abide by these Reasons, for the Practice he recommends, I call upon him, to affign worse if he can, for I despair as to his assigning any better. If this be Religion,

I no

I no more wonder at the Turks, who reverence Idiots and Madmen, as Saints and Prophets!

Sir John Chardin, in his Travels to Persia, gives us an Account of some Funeral Ceremonies of the Mingrelians, in the County of Colchis. One of them is \_\_\_ to perform, after the Manner of our Author, Acts of Devotion over the Dead on the fortieth Day after his Decease. Their Motives to this Practice are very fubstantial and solid. I'll not presume to fay that our Author's are the same. After some frantic Lamentations, that inspire indifferent Spectators with Pity and Horror, and which are continued till the fortieth Day after the Persons Decease, that being the appointed Day for his Interment; the Bishop says Mass over him, and then most devoutly seizeth on his Horse, Wearing Apparel, Plate, and every Thing he left behind him, and appropriates, or, if you like the Expression better, consecrates the whole to his own immediate Service. (a) Thus the Goods which the deceased has left behind him, become the Property of God's Representative; and the more there is left for God's Representative the better! I appeal to our Author, whether this is not, upon his own Principles, pure, primitive Religion!

The next Thing I would take Notice of in your Friend's Tradition Gospel is, the Zeal he expresses

<sup>(</sup>a) Chardin's Travels, p. 1053

expresses for the Commands of the Church. "You are to observe the Laws of the Catholic " Church, and all the Rubrics and Canons of " the particular Church of which you are Mem-" bers; and besides these general Laws, you are " to regard the following particular Commands: " \_\_\_ To abstain from eating Blood; to offer " to God our Tythes, First Fruits, and volun-" tary Oblations; to observe the Feasts and " Fasts of the Church; to offer and receive "the Eucharist every Holy Day, at least not to omit any of the great Festivals; and to pray standing on all Sundays, and every Day " between Easter and Pentecost." (a) The honest Protestant will ask, will it not be sufficient for a Man if he endeavours to pay a fincere and uniform Regard to the Commands of God; tho' he should be a Stranger, or even an Infidel as to the Commands of the Church? Cannot God fave me without the Church's Consent, or the Church's Interposition? But let the Quærist consider, who should the Church be, but the Priests; and who are the Priests, but God's Representatives? In an Affair of such Importance therefore 'tis neither safe nor prudent, to say no more, to run any Hazards. Iindal, one of our first Reformers, whose Translation of the Bible into English, was burnt in Queen Mary's Reign, by the Hands of the Common Hangman, disputing with a learned Papist, and shewing him that

that Popery was a most horrid Corruption of Christianity; his Adversary replies, we had better be without God's Laws, than without the Pope's Laws. And would not your Catholic Friend were he put to it, as roundly assert, that we had better neglect God's Commands, than neglect the Commands of the Church. I make no Doubt but he would. One of these Commands I would briefly animadvert upon at prefent, that is, the second. The Catechist and his Disciple talk thus.

- 2. What Respect are we oblig'd to pay to God, besides worshipping him with our Hearts and Mouths?
  - A. We are to Honour him with our Substance.
- 2. What Part of our Income must we offer to him?
  - A. The Tythe or Tenth Part.
  - 2. What must we offer to God besides?
  - A. The First Fruits of all our Increase.
  - 2. What doth God expect from us besides?
- A. That we should offer him something of our own Free-Will.
  - 2. How much, and when?
  - A. The more and the oftener the better.

Q. To whom are these Tythes, First Fruits; and Oblations to be offer'd?

## A. To God's Representatives, his Priests. (a)

Here Sir you see, that what is given to the Priest, is given to the Lord, and that the Priest, like him whose Representative he is, loveth a chearful and liberal Giver. The Tenth Part of all your Revenues is but a small Matter to give him. The First Fruits of all your Increase is something better; but it is your voluntary Oblations that must crown all. For your Comfort, you cannot err by giving too much, even the you give away more than your all; for the more and the oftener you give, the better. Your Offspring, your Family, your Creditors may not bless you for it; but the Priest will.

The Ecclesiastical First Fruits, that is, the first Years Profits of Bishoprics and Benefices after their Avoidance, as they stand rated in the King's Book, was formerly in this Kingdom paid to the Pope, but alienated to the Crown at the Reformation. Queen Anne, in the third Year of her Reign, settled the Revenue arising from such First Fruits, and Tenths, as a perpetual Fund for the Augmentation of foor Livings, and the better Maintenance of the poorer Clergy,

Clergy, whereby they have once more reverted to the Church. This Grant, however useful it may be at present; should it always be continued, the Consequences that may arise from it in future Ages, I \_\_\_ dread to mention; but you, and your Catholic Friend will mention with Pleasure. Nothing less it seems will satisfy his Appetite, and a voracious one it is, than the Tythes and first Fruits of all our Possessions. Nor are those alone sufficient; \_\_\_ when he has fleec'd his Flock, by Tythes and first Fruits; - next they are to devote the Remainder of their Substance to him, in voluntary Oblations. This Gentleman's Stomach would digest Church Revenues, as a Wolf would Lambs, or a Kite Chickens. \_\_ I trust Sir, I can fafely prophefy, that his Wishes will never be fully gratify'd in Britain. At Paraguay, in South America, the Missionary Jesuits have a Settlement that must be most excellently adapted to our Catechists Tast. Thither I would recommend it to him to transport himself, and if he pleases, he may take his R-y-1 Master, France's political Foot-ball with him. This Settlement, which is computed to contain two Millions of Indians, is divided into 42 petty Principalities, govern'd by that Number of Ecclesiastical Sovereigns, who are both Priests and Kings. It abounds with Sheep and black Cattle, Timber, Corn, Pulse, Flax, Cotton, Indigo, Sugar, and Fruit, and with Silver and Gold Mines, tho' it feems the Ghostly Fathers will not own the latter. The Inhabitants, whom they have in the most abject and absolute Vassalage, have no Property of their own, and nothing allow'd them but Food and Rayment. Notwithstanding this, they are an active and laborious People. They bring all the Produce of the Mines; all the Provisions of the Land; and all the Manufactures they work, into Ecclesiastical Warehouses appointed to receive them. Not even a Chicken of his own Rearing, is a poor Slave suffer'd to eat, unless it be cater'd out to him in the Course of the Church-royal Allowance. The Trade these Holy Fathers carry on at the Expence of their Slaves, and the Revenue it brings them, not to mention the Gold Dust gather'd by the Indians, out of the Washes, when the Rivers ebb, is incredible. To keep these Slaves in Obedience, as well as to guard against Invasions, they have a large standing Military Force, and a right Reverend Generalissimo to head them. In a Week's Time they can collect an Army of 60,000 Troops, to fight the Battles of the Priest and the Lord, against all Enemies or Invaders. (a) Now Sir, would not our right Reverend Catechist think you, relish such a Settlement as this, where he need not preach up Tythes, first Fruits, and voluntary Oblations, because,

<sup>(</sup>a) Betagh's Voyage round the World 1719. p. 325. &c.

bour of its Inhabitants, are the Inheritance of Catholic Priests, and their Subjects have nothing but the Sweat of their Brows which they can call their own? What pure Orthodox Religion must that be, which would constitute him a Royal Priest? — Were he advanc'd to such Church Royalty as this, and who knows but he may, if he tries; — the Scene would be probably chang'd, and God must then become the Priests Representative, instead of the Priests condescending to be God's!

In the Kingdom of Pegu in the East, the superstitious Inhabitants worship the Devil, and offer their Addresses to him by the Mediation of the Priest, whom they call, not as our Catechist doth, God's Representative, but the Devil's Father. (a) Our Author will conclude, that these Idolaters are very much out in their Church Heraldry, and derogate much from the Dignity of his Heaven-born Extraction; and yet I confess a Devil that is to be blown or sir'd out of his Dominions, one can scarce forbear inferring, that he is created only to serve a Turn; and is, as the Inhabitants of Pegu suggest, a Devil of the Catholic Priess's own begetting.

In fome of the preceding Pages it has been observ'd, that Baptism gives God a Property in his Creatures, which he had not before. Now we come to Excommunication, which according to our Author is an Ecclesiastical Rite, that robs God of all Property in his Creatures, and makes them the Property of the Devil. This fays he, " is distinguished by the Names of " total Separation, and Anathema or Curfe, it " being the greatest Curse that can be laid upon Man," and in relation to it, he observes, that "casting out of the Church" more Mysteries or Sacraments still! " is an I-" mage of casting out of Paradise, and to be " paralell'd with it, that when a Man is ex-" communicated out of one Church, he is ex-" communicated out of all; and any Church that receives an excommunicated Person de-" ferves the very same Sentence;" that is, any Church that receives a Person that has been devoted to the Devil, when the Devil refuses to receive him, deserves to be given to the Devil itself. (a) "When Persons are thus excom-" municated, they are not only excluded from " Communion in facred Things, but are to be " shunn'd and avoided in civil Commerce and ordinary Conversation; no one is to receive them into their Houses or eat at the same

Table

"Table with them; they are not to converse " with them familiarly whilst living, nor per-"form the Funeral Obsequies for them when " dead: \_\_\_ They can neither have a Christi-" an Burial, nor a Christian Commemoration " among those who are departed in the true "' Faith and Unity of the Church." This dreadful Sentence of Excommunication which our humane and benevolent Author bandies about, seems to be but a new Edition of the old Pagan Excommunication, practis'd in this Land by the British Druids, as related by Cesar. "This Punishment" says he "is, of all " others the most dreadful, for they who lie " under the Sentence of Excommunication, are " number'd among the most reprobate and a-" bandon'd: All shun them and fly from them " as from a Pestilence, least they should be " tainted with the Infection. They are excluded from all the Privileges, and from the " Protection of Law, and from all the Ho-" nours of the State." (a) But severe as this Pagan Excommunication was, our Catholic Christian's is much severer of the two. This Ecclefiastical Thunderbolt as hurl'd about by our Author

<sup>(</sup>a) — Sacrificiis interdicunt. Hæc Pæna apud eos eft gravissima, quibus ita est interdictum ii Numero Impiorum ac Sceleratorum habentur, iis omnes decedunt, aditumq; eorum sermonemq; desugiunt, ne quid ex Contagione incommodi accipiant, neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque Honos ullus communicatur.

Cesar de Bell. Gall. Lib. 6.

Author, has in former Times been a dreadful Instrument in the Hands of spiritual Tyrants. However, bleffed be God and the Reformation for it; amongst Protestants 'tis consider'd at present only as rusty Armor, fitter for Parade than Service; \_\_\_ fitter to be hung up in Terror, than to do any great Execution. But a-mongst our Catechist's Disciples, I am inclin'd to believe it may have its Use still. It may contribute to preserve and increase that Spirit of Devotion to Wooden Gods and Wooden Shoes. and Priests more Wooden than either, which this Gentleman would propagate. 'Tis hard to account upon any other Footing, how so seems an Admirer of early Church Antiquity, as our Author professes himself to be, should be for the Establishment of this Kind of Church Discipline, which boasts of no such Antiquity to recommend it; for I find no Tracks of it in the Christian Church, till near 200 Years after Christ Pope Victor made Use of it as an Ecclefiastical Racket, wherewith to play off the Ball of Contention.

Should it be ask'd what black and atrocious. Crimes those Persons have been guilty of, against whom your Friend's Catholic Fathers, the Popes of Rome, have from Time to Time pronounced this dreadful Sentence? Why truly their Crimes have been such as these: —— Celebrating Easter on a wrong Day; Want of Orthodoxy in the Cut of the Beard; being guilty

guilty of philosophical Heresy, in maintaining the Doctrine of Antipodes; transferring a Branch of Trade from one Country to another. These, and ten thousand more such Sins as these, have from Time to Time provok'd the Catholic High Priests of Rome, to devote obstinate Offenenders, that is, those who will not, or cannot buy Grace and Pardon, without Pity and without Redemption to the Devil! No Hell then like an empty Purse; that shuts all the Bowels of the Catholic Priest's Compassion, and opens all the Sluices of Perdition, to pour down Floods of eternal and relentless Vengeance upon the poor pennyless Sinner!

By the Ecclefiastical Laws of this Realm, Excommunicated Persons are not allowed Christian Burial. In the Days when Monkery and Superstition reign'd like Twin Sisters, or rather rag'd like baleful Meteors without Controll in our Land; those who died under the Sentence of Excommunication had their Bodies cast into a Ditch, or cover'd with a Heap of Stones, which according to Hoveden they call'd Imblocare Corpus. In those Times it was the sacred Language of Tradition, and Tradition like its nursing Father the Pope cannot err; that such Bodies, however expos'd to the Weather, could not perish, but would continue incorruptible, as dreadful Monuments of the Divine Vengeance, that overtook the Contumacious Of-

fenders. (a) Absurd and extravagant as such Pretensions were, yet should your Friend's Catholic Faith ever become established in our Land, it would not all surprize me, to see him pleading Tradition and Antiquity in support of the fame Priest-worship Superstition.

Whilst I am upon this Subject, a Subject that must be very grateful to the Catechist's Tast, as Church Power and Authority appear to be the darling Idols he worships: I would beg Leave to transcribe, a very holy and pious Form of Excommunication us'd in the Church of Rome. It was wrote by Ernuflus the Bishop, one of the Successors of the Apostles in the uninterrupted Line, tho' indeed one would scarce imagine so, from his meek and merciful Spirit. A Translation of it (which I shall make Use of here, with some little Variation) was publish'd in several Papers in 1745. It is to be met with, not only in Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, but likewise in the Leger Book of the Church of Rochester, now in Custody of the Dean and Chapter there.

The Account given of the Original Occasion of it is this: An Allom Worker that belong'd to his Holiness the Pope's Allom Works, was brought over to England, who discover'd the Secrets of that Trade to the English Nation,

In vengeful Commemoration whereof, the Allom Workers, English ones my Author must mean, are most devoutly curs'd one certain Day in the Year as follows.

By the Authority of God Almighty, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and of the Holy Canons; and of the immaculate Virgin Mary, the Mother and Patroness of our Saviour; and of all the Celestial Virtues, Angels, Archangels, Thrones, Dominions, Powers, Cherubims, and Seraphims; and of all the Holy Patriarchs, and Prophets; and of all the Apostles and E-vangelists; and of the Holy Innocents, who in Sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to fing the new Song; of the Holy Martyrs, and Holy Confessors; and of the Holy Virgins; and of all the Saints; and together with all the Holy and Elect of God; we excommunicate and anathematize this Thief, or this Malefactor N. And from the Thresholds of the Holy Church of God Almighty, we sequester him, that he may be tormented, dispos'd, and deliver'd over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who fay unto the Lord God, depart from us, we defire not to know thy ways. And as Fire is quenched with Water, fo let the Light of him be put out for evermore, unless it shall repent him, and he make Satisfaction. Amen.

May God the Father who created Man, curfe him. May the Son who suffer'd for us,

curse him. May the Holy Ghost who was given for us in Baptism, curse him. May the Holy Cross, which Christ for our Salvation triumphing over, ascended, curse him. May the Holy and Eternal Virgin Mary, Mother of God, curse him. May St. Michael, the Advocate of Holy Souls, curse him. May St. John the Chief Forerunner and Baptist of Christ, curse him. May St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other Christ's Apostles, together with the rest of his Disciples, and four Evangelists, curse him. May the Holy and wonderful Company of Martyrs and Confessors, who by their Holy Works are found pleasing to God, curse him. May the holy Choir of the holy Virgins, who for the Honour of Christ have despis'd the Things of the World, curse him. May all the Saints, who from the Beginning of the World to Everlasting Ages, are found to be the Beloved of God, curse him. May the Heaven and Earth, and all the holy Things therein remaining, curse him. May he be curs'd wherever he be, whether in the House; or in the Field; or in the Highway; or in the Path; or in the Wood; or in the Water; or in the Church. May he be curs'd in Living; in Dying; in Eating; in Drinking; in being Hungry; in being Thirsty; in Fasting; in Sleeping; in Slumbering; in Waking; in Walking; in Standing; in Sitting; in Lying; in Working; in Resting;

R 2

Here

Here for Decency's Sake I substitute the Original, in the room of the Translation, \_ mingendo cacando, and in Blood-letting. May he be curs'd in all the Powers of his Body, May he be curs'd within and without. May he be curs'd in the Hair of his Head. May he be curs'd in his Brain. May he be curs'd in the Crown of his Head; in his Temples; in his Forehead; in his Ears; in his Eyebrows; in his Cheeks; in his Jawbones; in his Nostrils; in his Foreteeth or Grinders; in his Lips; in his Throat; in his Shoulders; in his Wrists; in his Arms; in his Hands; in his Fingers; in his Breast; in his Heart; and in all the interior Parts to the very Stomach; in his Reins; in his Groin; in his Thighs; in his Genitals; in his Hips; in his Knees; in his Legs; in his Feet; in his Joints; and in his Nails. May he be curs'd in the whole Structure of his Members. From the Crown of his Head to the Sole of his Foot, may there be no Soundness in him. May the Son of the Living God, with all the Glory of his Majesty, curse him; and may Heaven with all the Powers that move therein, rile against him to damn him, unless he shall repent and make full Satisfaction. Amen. Amen. So be it. (a)

This Excommunication, Mutatis Mutandis, is to be apply'd to one or more, or to any other

<sup>(</sup>a) Spelm. Gloff. p. 206.

ther Occasion, as well as that recited above. Here we have a flagrant Instance of the Spirit of the Catholic Church of Rome, and I wish there be any better Spirit that reigns in your Friend's Catholic Church at Manchester. Even our present gracious Sovereign, whom may God long preserve! is every Year excommunicated at Rome, in the famous Bulla Cana, It is withal therein ordain'd, that Catholics, that is Believers of your, or of your Friend's Complexion, shall not be oblig'd to attempt dethroning him, till the Assistance of a French Power gives them a Prospect of Success in the Enterprize: But if they should make any Volunteer Attempts, and miscarry, their Zeal shall be adjudg'd Meritorious; and those who fall a Sacrifice to it, shall be enroll'd as Martyrs, that fuffer'd in a glorious Caufe. 'Twas probably this, that tempted your late unhappy Manchester Friends, when executed for their Treafons, to ape the Character of Martyrs: And this likewise Accounts for the Religious Honours since paid them; for why may not You Worship them, as the Inhabitants of Goa do Apes, who builds Pagods or Temples, in which to ferve them. (a) Upon closing the Recital of the above truly Catholic Bull, a Cannon is discharged, at which it is faid, the more Superstitious blind and bigotted Papists believe, all the Heretics of the Earth tremble! (b)

(a) Tavernier's Travels in India, p. 77. (b) Bennet of Newcastle against Popery, p. 20;

And now we are at Goa, a Learned Writer gives us a recent Illustration in an Instance he met with there, of that Spirit we have been just describing. A Priest, a Catholic one you may be fure, came to buy Fish in the Market, and finding none left, he demanded a Gentleman's Bargain who had just bought some before. The Gentleman civilly excus'd himself, alledging that he had fome Friends to dine with him that Day. Inftead of admitting the Propriety of the Apology, God's Representative gave him a Reprimand in very scurrilous Language; to which he replied with becoming Dignity and Spirit. Hereupon God's Representative, the Priest, let fly the Dart of Excommunication, which pierc'd fo deeply, that besides the Gentleman's begging Pardon on his Knees before the Archbilhop, it cost him above seven Pounds Sterling, to procure his Absolution, (a) and redeem himself from the Power of the Devil. —— A good-natur'd and merciful Devil too! Quoth Pasquin; that will relinquish his Rights, and release his Prifoners upon any pecuniary Considerations what-soever! But I dare not dwell any longer upon this Subject, least I should Wrestle down upon myself, this very Sentence I have been expofing, and provoke your Catholic Friend, in his great Catholicism, to deal out his holy Curses

like

<sup>(</sup>a) Hamilton's Voyage to the West-Indies, p. 253;

like his Sacraments, by Wholesale; by the Do-zen against me!

I could easily point numberless more, Abfurdities and Superstitions, that abound in your Friend's New Gospel. I could give you not a few Specimens only, but a large Muster-Roll of the Magical Forces he employs, to wage War with the Devil. I could lead you through the whole of his Church Discipline: Shew you what Part of the Year you are to pray standing, if you would have God to hear your Prayers: And what Part of the Year you are to pray kneeling, if you expect Heaven to be propitious. But I need not instruct You in these Things. 'Tis prefum'd You must be properly instructed in them already! And what has been already offer'd, is more than fufficient to convince my Protestant Readers, should the Revolution long meditated by your Friends, take Place; what kind of Religious Principles must take Place with it. With New Governors we must have New Gospels, and New Gods: And as to Civil Affairs, we must have all our Old Taxes, and ten thousand New ones besides them.

The Lands alienated to the Crown at the Reformation, must likewise revert to the Church. How else should we be able to seed and support Swarms of hungry Priests, of your Friend's Complexion? Swarms of Exercist-Devil-driv-

ing Ecclesiastics, that demand your Money, not with Pistols levell'd at your Breast, but with Anathema's levell'd at your Conscience, and let you know what you are to expect, if you do not believe, that the more you give them the better. What a happy Exchange would it be! I do not mean for you Sir, but for rational confisent Protestants, to barter away their Estates and their Senses, for Old Wives Fables, and New Gofpel Revelations? But as much Fanatic as I am, 'tis hop'd by this Time you are convinc'd, that I have no great Fondness for either! Of all Frauds, there are none so enormous as devout Frauds; of all Cheats and Impostures, your fanctify'd ones are the most dangerous, as well as the most accomplish'd. Know you not Sir, that what those who practice Slight of Hand, call Hocus Pocus, is nothing else but a Corruption of the Words Hoc est Corpus meum, made use of by the Papists, when they pretend to transubstantiate Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ? So justly contemptuous has the Church of Rome render'd herself, by her Legerdemain Practices and Pretentions! If your Friend the Catechist has done the same, let him not blame others for pouring Contempt on his Principles, but let him blame those Principles that justify and deserve it. To paint a Monster in his proper Colours and full Proportions, is a fure Way to expose him!

Religion, and the Religion of Jesus Christ in particular, is a plain, easy, and intelligible Thing; adapted not only to the Tafte of Priefts, Philosophers, and Poets, but to the lowest Capacity. 'Tis plain and uniform, like the Coat which Jesus wore. It derives a nobler Lustre from its own Native Simplicity, than all the Airs belonging to Superstitious Grimace, or Theatrical Pageantry can give it. Indeed Religion doth not, cannot confift in Rites and Modes, or any pretended Orthodoxy of Opinion, but in Rectitude of Life and Manners; in Purity of Conversation, and the Adornment of our Nature. Supposing that the Worship of Saints or Angels, the Consecration of rotten Bones, or the Bleffing of old Clouts and Rags, were no Part of your, or of your Friend the Catechist's Religion; would your Reverence for the Deity be diminish'd? Would the Springs of Benevolence be impaired thereby? Or would the Contempt of such devout Farce and fanctified Fopperies, contribute in the least to wound focial Affections?

Is living upon Vegetables not from philosophical but from superstitious Motives, a Token of Divine Grace? Must be an Enemy to God, who is a Friend to English Beef and Mutton? Must be hate his Neighbour who doth not hate Fowl or Venison? Or must be a bad Man who eats a good Flesh Dinner? These

S. Sir.

Sir are the Principles if I am rightly instructed, that prevail among some of your Friends, and these are Principles — but I forbear. To argue cooly with an Enthuhast, is generally as little to the Purpose, as it would be to read Lectures of Philosophy to a Man in a Fever.

As it appears from the Language of our Catechist, that there are no Treasures too great, or too gross for those Church Cormorants, his Priests to devour, for the more they swallow the better; so it seems there are no Principles either in Church or State so absurd, but you and your Nonjuring and Jacobite Brethren can digest them. Sometime ago, I had the Honour to converse with a Gentleman of your Catholic Friend's Complexion. To shew his great Skill in Politics and Jockeyship, he very grave-Is affur'd me, that our Breed of Horses in this Kingdom, was as much degenerated as our Morals, and that we had rear'd no Good ones fince the Revolution. I could not on this Occasion forbear imagining, that my new Acquaintance had been pupil'd by Mr. Addijon's Foxhunter; one of whose political Maxims it was, that there had been no Good Weather fince the Revould prompt me, to learn upon what Grounds he advanced so extraordinary a Proposition;

<sup>(</sup>a) Freeholder Number 22.

and Reasons he had for it too; as good ones no Doubt as any he could have assign'd, for setting up his Idol-Knight-Adventurer on the British Throne! The Papists are prohibited by Law, from keeping Horses of Value; and they, poor unhappy Gentlemen, whose Missortunes our very Horses and our Country groan under to this Day! were the only Graziers that could preserve or improve our Breed. To reason with Persons of this Stamp, is to talk to the Winds. Their Zeal is as blind and undistinguishing, but more raging and boisterous.

Amidst our late national Distractions, the Nonjurors, considered as an Ecclesiastical Sect, and their faithful Friends and Allies that call themselves Church of England Nonjurors, have been treated with great Tenderness. This, instead of inspiring them with Sentiments of Gratitude, the natural Effect of such Treatment upon generous Minds, has fill'd them with distainful Insuit and Triumph. They have upon all Occasions, enjoy'd the Protection of those Laws which they daily trample upon, and of that Government which they daily insuit. And I am very far from envying them any Privileges they enjoy, or any Liberty they can plead for, but the Liberty of — cutting their Neighbours Throats, and making a free People—
a Nation of Staves. The least Sense of Gra-

titude

titude, Generofity and Honour, would be a strong Tie upon them, to preserve at least an external Shew of Decorum, towards that Government, and that Government's Friends, which protects them. Ingratitude wears that black and monstrous Complexion, that an antient Lawgiver look'd upon it to be too aggravated a Crime, for human Nature to perpetrate; which was the Reason affign'd, why he enacted no Laws to proscribe or punish it. (a) But the antient Perhans who had not the same romantic Ideas of the Perfection of human Nature, confidered Ingratitude as a Crime against the State, and decreed it to be punishable by the Civil Magistrate. Those who were convicted of it, were adjudged destitute of all Regards to their Friends, their Parents, their Country, and to the Gods; and as such, were punished with peculiar Severity and Rigour. (b) Perhaps Sir, you would greatly refent it, should I in Allusion to the above, charge the Nonjuring and Jacobite Faction, with being destitute of all Regards to their Friends, their Parents, their Country, and to the Gods. However, it would give every Lover of Protestantism and Liberty true Pleasure, to see that Faction convince Mankind, that fuch a Charge is not properly supported. Gratitude, Generosity, and Honour, are Plants that will not thrive in

every Soil. In Nonjuring and Jacobite Soils, they feldom or never flourish.

Herodotus tells us, that the Scythians having made an Expedition to Afia, which prov'd of long Continuance; their Slaves in their Absence invaded their Beds, and upon their Return, refolutely took up Arms against their Lords and Masters. Their Rencounters were attended with various Successes. At length one of the Scythian Lords alledg'd, it would be scandalous. to wage War with Slaves upon equal Terms, and propos'd that they should be attack'd with those Whips and Scourges wherewith they formerly chastis'd them. The Scheme took Place, and succeeded. They who had made a vigorous Defence against warlike Instruments and Weapons, fled in Confusion before those Badges of Servility, whose Smart they had been used to feel. Our Tribes of Disaffection cannot pretend that They are enflav'd, unless it be by their own Vices. Their great Grievance is, that they are not suffer'd to enflave others, so as to enrich themselves upon the Wreck and Ruins of their Country! The only Whips and Scourges known to our Constitution are, the Inflictions of Justice, temper'd with Sovereign Mildness. But as to our Nonjuring and Jacobite Slaves, Slaves to the Slave of France and Rome, tho' they dread not, yet do they not righteoully deserve the same contemptuous Punishment with their Fellow-Traitors the Scythian Slaves? Should

Should France's Duke become Britain's King. 'tis not our Wives only, that must be ravish'd from us: No, we must be robb'd of every Property; of our Estates; our Consciences; our Laws; our Liberties; and even our Lives too; which indeed are not worth preferving, when our Liberties once become the Prey of lustful Tyranny, and are devour'd by the sa-vage Jaws of Oppression. But whatever these Men deserve, they enjoy that Protection which they have no grateful Sense of, and which it would be well for their Country, if they had but the Hearts and Honesty to improve. These Sir are the Men, that by their fecret Conspiracies, and open Factions, clog and embarais the Measures of the Administration; render it neceffary to increase the National Expence, to countermine their destructive Schemes; and then rail most floridly against those Taxes and Debts which themselves only, have occasion'd. They do all that they can to debauch and corrupt the Age, by their wicked Principles, and then introduce a Spirit of Political Methodism, and howl lamentably over our Political Corruptions! They first do all that they can to ruin us, and then cry aloud and spare not to complain, that we are an undone and ruin'd People! Heavens preserve the Land from being set on a Flame by such State Incendiaries as these! Heavens preserve us from falling a Sacrifice to such State Crocodiles, if I may be allow'd the Metaphor,

that weep over their Country, whilst they eagerly labour to devour it!

I am not insensible of its having been the Cant Language of your Friends, that to charge Jacobites and Nonjurors with Disaffection to the present Government, or with any Seditious Practices, is mere Party Rant and Ribaldry. The Manchester Jacobites and Nonjurors in particular, are upon all Occasions represented as the most loyal Subjects in the Kingdom. Next in Loyalty be fure to those whose Blood fay you, (I venture to translate your Asterisks into Frenchify'd English,) (a) was unjustly shed, for being engag'd in the late Rebellion. But Metals are known by their Weight; Trees by their Fruits; and Men by their Actions: If you are the loyal People you represent yourselves to be, whence happens it that there has been such a Flush of Joy discover'd by Your Friends, I will not say for the taking of Bergen,—that was a grand Affair!—but for a little Seditious Priest, by Virtue of the Act of Indemnity, escaping that Justice which was upon the Wing to pursue him? Whence was it that the Bells rung on the Occasion, for Days together? Was it not by Way of grateful Te Deum, for the great and—undefay you, (I venture to translate your Asterisks ful Te Deum, for the great and - undelerved.

ferved Deliverance? Whence is it that this, shall I call him Reverend, Teacher of Babes, has fuch Numbers of his young Fry, as I am inform'd he has, clad in the Livery of Rebellion? Is it not to convince the World. that there is no Herefy in Scotch Plaid, when wore only as a Badge of Romift Superstition? It must be so, unless you can believe, and believe it who can! that Plaid Politics and Popery are this Gentleman's Aversion? Whence is it that your Ladies disarm themselves of that native Softness, that refines and consecrates. all their other Attractions, and distinguish themselves by Party Dress and Rage, in a Nation where there are no Slaves by Conquest, but fuch as are Theirs; and no Chains but those of Love and Devotion to their Charms? Can. it be imagin'd they would purfue fuch a Course were they properly apprized, that the Small-Pox itself, seldom proves so fatal and unpropitious, as the four and malignant Principles of Jacobitism do to a sweet and lovely Face! Whence is too, that the Military Gentlemen at Manchester have been so loudly exclaim'd against; as if frowning upon Jacobite Faction, was an Inroad upon the Constitution, and an Act of Treason against the State? Are these, and ten thousand more I could mention, Characteristics of Loyalty to a Protestant Prince and State? For Shame Sir, let such Jesuitical Chicanry be nomore in Fashion among you; at least let it be

in Fashion no more, till you succeed in getting that Religion which approves of, and recom= mends it, establish'd. Accept a Word of Advice. It doth not pretend to Infallibility, but may have its Use. In Case of another Rebellion, it may crown you with a Crown of Martyrdom, and what would you have more? My Advice is this. \_\_\_ Be honest. Let those never pretend to be Members of a Protestant Church who labour to undermine her facred Foundations. Throw off the Mask, that sits fo awkardly upon your Faces. Appear to be — what you are. If you cannot poison with your Breath, try what your Pens can do. And if the Bluntness of your Fens be unpropitious to your Cause, have Recourse to the Edge of your Swords. Instead of facrificing Ink, be ready to facrifice your Blood in the Service. Set up the Banners of Rome and Rebellion, and animate your Friends to join you. Tell them they can never expect any good Days, till we have our Laws written in French, and our Prayers in Latin. Tell thems that if Popery takes Place, it will be your peculiar Privilege to pray without Understanding, to obey without Reason, and believe with out Sense; that you'll be allowed to practise, what both King fames and King Charles the First, of blessed Memory, endeavoured to establish in vain \_\_\_ Carding and Dancing on Suns days. Tell them that the Devotion of our

reformed

reformed Churches, is a dead, dull, and spiritless Devotion; but that the Puppet-Shew Worship of Rome is all Life! all Spirit and Action! Tell them that this boly Catholic Church, has a Custom-House for Sin, and that the Rates are fix'd, for which you may commit all Man-ner of Wickedness without doing wickedly. Tell them that Popery once established in the Land, will bring in innumerable Bleffings in her Train \_\_\_ that even her facred Reliques, confisting of rotten Rags, and rotten Bones, so immensely valuable to all good Catholics! will be more than an equivalent for the Debts of the Nation; and if those should be spung'd off. will be in Value, tho' not in Kind, more than an adequate Compensation for them! Tell them, that Popery will be so far from darkening our Understandings, that it will illuminate the whole Land; — our Streets as well as our Temples, by the infinite Number of facred Candles and Tapers, made use of in solemn Prayers and Processions! Tell them, that the Priests of Rome will swap Salvation for ready Rhino; that in the Mother Church of Rome the most abandon'd Sinners are canoniz'd for the most distinguish'd Saints; and that Heaven can escape none, who are rich enough to Traffic for, or wicked enough to Merit it. Tell the Devotees of your Faction, that they, good Men! may devoutly fast upon the most delicate Fish and Oyl, whilst your low-bred Protestants are

glad to feast upon infinitely less delicate Morsels! Tell them, that the Highland Target is the Shield of the Faithful; that the Scotch Plaid is the Garment of Righteousness and Salvation; that to be executed for Treasons is the narrow Way that leadeth to Life, tho' confidering how many of Your Friends have been traverfing its By Paths, 'tis strange, and methinks 'tis pity too, no more of them have found it! Tell them, that Popery, instead of impoverishing and ruining the State, as Fanatics pretend it would, will make our Fields more fruitful, by manuring them with Protestant, Blood. Tell them, that if once the Catholic Faith of Rome becomes establish'd in our Land, we need not idly lavish away Money and Time, in purchasing and in reading of Bibles, \_\_\_\_ Tell them, that the Bible has a black Mark fet upon it in the Council of Trent's expurgatory Index, as one of those Books, (wicked and Heretical ones no doubt,) that all good Catholics should refrain from reading of. Tell them, that whoever is convicted of reading, or harbouring a Bible in his House, without a special License obtain'd for that Purpose, which Licenses are granted only to flaunch and orthodox Believers; \_\_\_ is pronounc'd by Decree of Council, for ever incapable of all the Benefits of Absolution! — Tell them, that always worshipping of one Deity, like always eating of one Dish, must clog the Moral Ap-

petite,

petite, and difgust a delicate Tast; that to guard against fuch Inconveniences, you have in the Churches of Rome, as many Image-Gods as there are Worshippers! and that in their folemn Devotions, every Man bows before the Shrine of that Divinity he likes best; be it that which engages his Mistress to look kind, or that which renders Heaven propitious! Tell them, how happy those Popish States, where they have no Merchandize, but that of Souls! Where they are not over-stock'd with Inhabitants, and confequently where there is no Danger, if there be no Heretics to devour, of Men's eating up one another! Exemplify this in the Ecclesiastical States of Italy.—
Tell them, that tho' Meagreness overspreads those Countries whose delightful Vales are naturally rich and fertile, yet as a Counterballance to this, you are fure to meet in their Temples with whole Crowds of fat and buxom Gods! Tell them, as to these States, as Petronius says of Greece, that under any peculiar Exigency, you may sooner find out in them, a God than a Man to help you! Tell them, that poor Britain may inherit the same, nay, greater Bleffings than these, if Britain's Rebel Sons, \_\_ the Friends of Liberty and King GEORGE, would but apostatize into Grace, and put your R-y-l Master in Possession of a Maintenance and a Throne! And tell them, but my Breath and my Patience fail me;

apply to your good Friend the Catechist, and he'll affist you in telling them ten thousand good Things more!

Every Man who is a sincere and steddy Friend to the Laws, and Liberties of his Country will confess, that the Security of Protestants is their Union, their Union their Strength, and their Strength their Glory. When the old Britons were divided among themselves, Cefar came and decided the Controversy, by a Conquest of them all. A neighbouring Commonwealth that from resuming a Consistency of Character, we hope may once more become formidable to your Friends, has, if I mistake not, a Bundle of Arrows ty'd up closely together, for a Device in her Arms, to fignify that the Una-nimity of a People is the true Source of their Greatness. This you are well appriz'd of, and whence but from this proceeds it, that You and Your Confederates, the Devotees and Pensionaries of France and Rome, industriously endeavour to play off one Party of Protestants against another, to raise Distrusts, and soment Jealousies among them; to represent Separatists from the Church, as engag'd in a Conspiracy to overturn it; to spread false and scandalous Alarms among the Populace that the Church is in Danger! Are not these Methods pursued with a View to exasperate and inflame Mens Minds against the present Government, to discipline and train them up for another Rebellion? Divide et Impera is your your Maxim; first divide Protestants, and next destroy them! But we trust Sir, that Heaven which has so oft baffled your Projects and blafted your Designs, will continue to baffle and blast them still! We trust that the Protestant Blood which has been shed in our Land by favage and rapacious Hands, will be a Cement that will bind all Protestants more firmly together, against any future Attempts of those who are so far from being glutted with the Blood they shed, or sick with the Disappointment they have met with, that Disappointment doth but whet their Rage, and tho' they made themselves drunk with Protestant Blood, they still thirst for more! But whilst you are plotting the Destruction of others, take Heed you do not court your own: Whilst you are erecting in your Imaginations, Racks, Gallows, and Gibbets to convert or to chastife Heretics with, remember the Fate of Haman.

Putting the Case, which yet cannot be admitted as Fast, that the Jacobite Faction had some plausible Provocation to cherish a Spirit of Rage and Rancor against any Party of Protestants whatsoever; yet were not these Men Enemies to Protestantism itself, as well as to Protestant Dissenters, a Sense of common Danger, would unite the most divided Parties in one common Interest, and allay little Dissenters rather than exasperate and inslame them. The Prospect of the Stake and the Faggot united Ridley and Hooper, who were irreconcilable before.

fore. The Flame that threatned to confume their Bodies, purged away the Drofs of their Zeal, and render'd it more refin'd and noble! Amongst the old Romans it was an inviolable Maxim, Donare Inimicitias Reipublicæ, to sacrifice all private Animosities and Contentions to the Glory and Happiness of their Country: And were our Church of England Jacobites fincere Friends to that Church whose Name they prostitute and blaspheme, would they not aspire after the Patriotism of an old Roman, and sacrifice every Interest, or every Passion that stood in Competition with Love of the Public, and with Zeal for the public Good? - They undoubtedly would. But the Truth is, --'tis that Catholic Church they would establish, that has no Salvation for any, but those who are within her own Pale. Catholic has been the Cry of their Leaders; and fince the Doctor's Catechism has been publish'd, the Cry of their Mob has been the same. They are no longer a Nonjuring or Jacobite Mob they tell you; No! they are all Catholics, a truly Catholic Rabble.

By this Time 'tis expected that you'll renew your Charge against me, and swear by the Blood of the Rabble Martyrs, that has been unjustly shed, that I am a low-bred Fellow with a Vengeance. Low-bred! that is as clear as that the young Cardinal is a good Protestant, as plain as the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. Be it so. 'Tis more than I shall say of you. You

Maxims of that City, seated on the seven Hills; bred in the highPlaces where spiritual Wickedness reigns, in the Temples of Bigotry and Superstition! Lowbred! Bravely scorn Sir, to have any Thing low about you, but your Wit and your Poetry. Those are low, extremely low be fure! (a) These remind me of William Prynne, I ask Pardon for comparing you to a fanatical Scribbler, who in Reward of his Disloyalty, had his Ears as closely clipp'd as his Muse's Wings. I would not infinuate, I do not mean that the Comparison should hold good throughout. But his Poetry, as painted in the Dunciad, runs in smooth and harmonious Strains like yours.

With the Muse's Leave to plant verse here:
But it produc'd such base rough crabbed Hedge-Rhymes as e'en set the Hearers Teeth on Edge:
Written by William Prynne, Esquire the,
Year of our Lord sixteen hundred thirty three;
Brave Jersey Muse, and he's for his high Style,
Call'd to this Day the Homer of our Isle.

Many

(a) The following Specimens of our Author's Profe-verfe, will justify the Observation above.

But among them who never wish'd him Harm. 29
I am surpriz'd at one of his good Sense. 41
How was it possible to think of them. 269
Of Happiness, all Hope of being bless.

Many different Cities disputed the Honour of having given Birth to the old blind Grecian Bard. But Oh! Manchester, undisputed, unrival'd be thy Glory, who hast a modern Homer, a Ballad-maker of thy own, whose Merit shall shine in the Pastry Cooks, and the Annals of Fame till — minc'd Pyes and fellies shall be no more. Shall I recommend to you Sir, for the further Promotion and Establishment of your Poetical Glory, a Machine that is now contriving by a very ingenious Friend of mine, wherewith to make Verses by the Dozen. It may be greatly useful to relieve Poverty of Measures and Invention, in different Classes of Writers; from your Courant, three half-penny Wits, up, I should rather say down, as they fink in proportion to their Size, to your Quarto Twelve-penny Poetaster. By Reason of the vast Erudition requir'd to perfect such a Machine, and its still vaster Importance, He intends to follicit an AEt of Parliament, to secure to himfelf the fole Right of vending it for 21 Years. I have somewhere met with a Precedent, for an act of this Nature: (a) The only good Act, you'll possibly say, that has taken Place since the Revolution. This will be confess'd as valid, by those who look upon all the Hanover-Succession

<sup>(</sup>a) See an Act of Parliament 15th of Geo. II. to fecure to John Byrom A. M. and F. R. S. the fole Right of teaching his Short-Hand for the Term of 21 Years.

Succession Acts, to be only so many Acts of Usurpation.

But the most unpardonable Crime that I have been guilty of, remains last to be consider'd; a Crime that is big with all others. 'Tis not Sedition, Sacrilege, Perjury, Murder, or Rebellion, but a Crime blacker than them all; \_\_\_\_ I have rag'd for Loyalty. And is not this the worst kind of Treason? A Complication of Treasons? Ten thousand Treasons in one? To be chargeable with it, is to be low-bred indeed! This is as demonstrable as the Clown's Syllogism in the Comic Poet: \_\_ " Thou art damn'd for not being at Court: \_\_\_ If thou " never wast at Court, thou never sawest good " Manners; then thy Manners must be wicked; and Wickedness is Sin; and Sin Dam-" nation. Thou art in a parlous Case She-" pherd." Rage against the Government, that protects you; that is Patriotism: Rage for a Royal Martyr, that upon Nonjuring Principles could be no Christian, and consequently no Christian Martyr, because he wanted Christian Baptism, (which we have been oft told by Your Friends, Presbyterian Baptism is not;)\_\_\_\_ This is pure Orthodoxy; Rage for France, and France's Pension-Tool, the Young Pretender in my low-bred Style; but the Pr-nce R-y-l in Yours; that is, Love of our Country. But to rage for Loyalty to a Protestant Government, the Tongue that can be guilty of it, deserves ' deserves to be cut out. And yet after all, if one may whisper you a Secret; methinks, 'tis at least as desensible and consistent a Part, to rage for Loyalty, as 'tis to plunder Mens Properties for the Restoration of invaded Rights, to take up Arms for Nonresistance; and rebel for Passive Obedience.

Thus Sir, low-bred as I am, I have prefum'd to intrude without Leave, and without Ceremony, into your Company: You'll therefore think it high Time for me to withdraw, and difmiss you from so ungrateful an Attendance; and I think fo too. Whenever you fet about to rhyme Sedition, again, the Publick has a Right to demand your Name. \_\_\_ This Demand you'll readily comply with, unless You would approve yourself to be, what I could tell you who---takes you to be,---a Rebel in Mas-querade! Permit Me in particular, to call upon you, to challenge you, to father your Intellectual Brats, and not turn them adrift like a Bastard Race that dare not confess their Parentage. The Assassin that stabs and murders Reputations in the Dark, who knows but by Degrees he may commence a Felton, or a Ravilliac? If you do me further Honour, as I am in Expectance you will; I shall be glad to return it in all faithful and becoming Homage. In the mean Time, I kis your Hand, with as much Devotion, as I would his Holiness's sacred and infallible Toe; for Infallibity, like the Schoolman's

Schoolman's Soul, is, Totum in Toto, et Totume in qualibet Parte; and am,

## SIR

Your very bumble,

## J. OWEN.

P. S. Should the Reader be at a Loss to judge who that good Protestant is, mention'd in the 7th Page of this Letter, who visited the Pretender's Court, to procure an Absolution, for having sworn Allegiance to King George; I refer him Sir, to You, as my Interpeter.

## ERRATA. Besides some literal Mistakes, correct those which sollow.

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